MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR A SOCIETY OF FARMERS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET.—WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

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PORTRAIT OF THE ENGLISH CART HORSE,

COPIED FROM THE SAMPLE SENT US BY MR. COLMAN.

Old and Modern Horses.

In a late number of the London "Era," we find some interesting statistics in regard to English race horses of the olden time. They may not be novel to the thorough-bred turfman, but even he cannot regard them with indifference. We note a few of the particulars as curious, or important to the breeders of the blood horse.

The Darley Arabian was the progenitor of the best English stock. He was purchased at Aleppo, fresh from the desert. Flying Childers was a son of his. This horse enjoys a traditionary fame for speed, superior to that of any horse that ever lived. He is said to have run a mile in a minute, but we need scarcely to say to practical men that this is but a rumored performance; the explanation probably is that he ran at that rate of speed for some short distance. But he was doubtless the fleetest horse of his day. There is a record extant that he did run over the Beacon Course at Newmarket (4 miles, 1 furlong and 138 yards) in 7 minutes and 29 seconds—a vastly greater speed than was ever attained in this country at the same distance.

So far back as 1772, a horse called Firetail is said to have run a mile in one minute and four seconds; but even this we do not credit, though it is stated on better apparent authority than Childers' mile in a minute.

Eclipse, a descendant of the Darley Arabian, enjoys the reputation among theoretical breeders of being the best horse that was ever produced. He was distinguished not more for speed than for stoutness—being able to distance anything he ever came against, and to carry extremely high weights. He won a prodigious sum of money for his owner, and his progeny did honor to their sire, although none equalled him in racing reputation; yet there are those familiar with the horse and his performances, who believe that had he met such horses as Priam and Plenipo of the modern stock, he would not have exhibited any superiority to them. But this is all supposition. The truth is, that they have never made time, in England, the test of the powers of their horses. It is a fallacious one, at best; and not having been adopted there, and from the shape of their courses, and other circumstances, it is even more deceptive there than with us. It is difficult to compare the speed of the horses of different generations in England. Instead of pursuing the statistics of the "Era," we find we have glided into some general discussion of racing. Perhaps we have said enough for the nonce, but the proximity of the sports of the turf in our own immediate vicinity enkindles within us an interest in everything regarding the most noble of all the brute creation—the blood horse. [N. O. Picayune.

☞ It is generally admitted that the Arabian horse is the most serviceable and docile of his species. Yet the Arabian was nurtured in a poor country and kept on food that was mean in comparison with that which sustains the American, or the English horse.

Mr. Colman has sent us a portrait of the English cart horse, which stands at the head of this column, but we do not admire it and cannot advise a friend to select one like this for any purpose whatever. We are aware that English ponies and saddle horses are quite different from those which the English recommend for farm work, for draft, &c. For heavy work we need larger animals than we do for the saddle or for light gigs; but we think English breeders have erred nearly as much in endeavoring to rear the largest sized horses as they have in trying to see how much they can stretch their neat stock.

The portrait that Mr. Colman sent us exhibits a clumsy legged animal that may draw very well, but we should not like such legs on our farm. It costs too much to sustain them. We here give as accurate a cut of that horse as we could procure, that our readers may judge for themselves. We exhibit it not because we are pleased with the form, but because we would make more plain our ideas of the best forms of the horse.

Wealthy nobles, it will be said, who keep a large number of horses, find it convenient to have large and small—some for carriages—some for the chase where five bar gates are to be passed unopened,—and some for ladies and lads to use in the saddle.

But here we are more prone to pursue the utilitarian principle and keep no stock that will not *tell up* at the close of the year. Handsome horses and handsome boys that will not earn their keeping are not highly esteemed by our working farmers and practical husbandmen. With them utility is beauty—profit wins their favor.

It is not their chief aim to exhibit large porkers and heavy milch cows. But to ascertain with what breed of pigs a given quantity of food will produce the greatest weight of pork. So with dairy cows, ox is of but little consequence, while quantity and quality of milk are quite important.

The Arabian horse is not a large boned animal. We shall be able to give a good portrait of him in a future paper. It is important that every farmer should exercise his judgment on the subject of stock for his farm, whether he is in the parctice of purchasing annually, or whether he raises his own colts, cattle and pigs. The judgment of every farmer is mightily improved by comparison—by exercise, and it is an important part of the business of a great majority of our farmers to judge well of the qualities of each stock as they keep and feed. We have often estimated that the smallest cows in the pasture are commonly the best cows for milk. This is the result of observation and experience for many years, and we find on critically examining the owners of stock that most of them are ready to assent to its correctness. This is the case also in breeds of horses. Those above what are called middle sized are not so good travellers, they are more liable to stumble, and they are less capable of enduring hardships than those of middle and under size. It is also observed that large horses require richer food than small ones to keep them in good working condition.

If we were required to give a reason why middle sized animals of all kinds are better than the largest, we should answer that nature must not be wholly disregarded. Nature never intended that the horse should be made to weigh as much as the elephant, nor that the cow should have as large bones as the ox. By crossing and selecting the very largest animals for breeders—not permitting them to have progeny till they are fully grown, and by high feeding, we can produce monsters in size and weight. But monsters are not agreeable to nature's rule. Monsters are exceptions to nature's law.

In directing our efforts, therefore to the increase of the size of animals by extraordinary means we build up an artificial frame; and this requires extraordinary care—artificial support. We find that the largest horses will never be in so good condition as small ones, with the same kind of keeping, either in pastures or on hay. We have raised them above their natural level and we must use extra means to keep them there or they fall away.

This is the reason that we offer to account for the known fact, that all animals of the middle, or ordinary size, are more useful, more active, and more easily kept in good condition, than the largest are. If any farmer or dealer can offer a better reason—or if he is disposed to question the facts, we shall be happy to find him room for that purpose in the Ploughman.

Heavy, large boned horses are clumsy, and are more apt to stumble than small ones; and when they do fall their burthen is precipitated with more violence in proportion to their height. Small boned animals require less food in proportion to the services they perform. And they are not half so likely to become lame as the largest samples are.

It is a remarkabe fact that short legged horses, as well as oxen, travel better and endure hardship longer, on a journey, than horses with long legs. This is also the case with the human species. Experienced officers know that the longest legged soldiers cannot march so far as those that are not distinguished for length of shank.

SELECTION OF HORSES.

There are many points to be observed in the selection of a horse for use, and it is not easy to lay down rules on paper that alone will serve for a guide. We sometimes purchase compact, snug built horses that are hardy and tough, but they cannot go ahead. These may answer on a farm but not on the road. If we go to the opposite extreme we run the risk of buying those that have not sufficient bottom, or endurance.

Well built compact frames are always to be preferred for service, and it is a good sign in a horse if he weighs more than you would judge from his appearance; because well built horses, bouses, monuments, &c., having good proportions—no ugly prominences—always appear less than they really are. A well formed, well proportioned man or woman will always weigh more than you would suppose. For the same reason dress has much effect on the eye in judging of size. A lady with wide stripes in her gown looks larger than in one of a uniform color. A man with striped pants and coat looks larger than in plain clothes. Speckled oxen and horses look larger than they really are. Irregularity of color, as well as of form, makes the eye wander and distracts the judgment.

It is important to a purchaser to know how a colt has been bred; whether to stand on a plank or stone floor; or on loam and litter that would not injure his feet. It is believed that corns and ringbones are produced by standing on hard and dry floors. Dealers are sometimes so cunning that they will put off ring boned horses in seasons when their lameness is not observable. Press your hand on the upper edge of the hoofs of the fore feet and see if the horse flinches—at the same time look the dealer in the eye and see if he does.

COLOR OF HORSES.

This point may be thought a mere matter of taste, but it is not so. Who ever knew a black and white horse that could earn his living? The iron gray is a very good color for a horse. It is a strong indication of hardiness as well as of activity. Bay, or chestnut, is a handsome and promising color; the main and tail being black. A deep sorrel is not a bad color, but a light sorrel is indication of a want of strength and endurance. White horses often prove good; and black ones are not to be rejected on account of color.

The quality of the hair is quite important as indicating the stamina of the horse. Fine glossy hair denotes a good skin and a good constitution. Fine haired horses and oxen will endure heat and fatigue much longer than others. A coarse yellow haired ox makes the tenderest beef; but such haired animals are not good for labor; nor will their hides make so tough leather as hides covered with the finest hair.

In regard to white spots and marks as indicative of valuable qualities we can say but little, though we have seen dealers who value them. One white foot and three white feet are said to be good signs, while an even number of white feet are said to be bad signs—these may be as uncertain as the signs in the almanac. A white star in the forehead, or a narrow streak of white in the face, is not considered a bad sign; but a white faced horse is never sought or if regard is had to beauty, speed, or endurance.

CURE OF HOLLOW HORN.

Mr. Dodge, of Beverly, tells us he has often cured the disease called Hollow Horn by the smoke from tarred rope and old shoe leather. He pulls the rope in pieces and after setting it and some old leather on fire, he lets the diseased animal smell of it and inhale the smoke.

He says cattle afflicted with this complaint are fond of the smoke arising from tarred rope and leather, and that immediate relief is afforded when they are allowed to snuff it.

Botts in Horses. Mr. Dodge says he has cured horses afflicted with bots by rubbing salt on to their lips, where botts are found when they are in the stomach. If others have found this useful we should like to hear from them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO REMOVE WARTS AND LICE ON CATTLE.

Mr. Editor,—Being a young subscriber to your valuable paper, I have noticed you have two kinds of correspondents, *one, giving* information, and the other *asking* it.

I beg to be considered one of the latter class, and would like to be informed through the medium of the "Ploughman", in what way I can remove *warts* from heifer's teats to the best advantage.

Also, in what manner to rid cattle of *lice*,—and also, what is the cause of a horse's cribbing, and what will prevent him from so doing.

If these questions come within the purview of the Massachusetts Ploughman, a little advice will be very acceptable to a

SUBSCRIBER.

B——, Dec. 9th, 1844.

☞ Numerous prescriptions are published from time to time to kill warts. It is probable that there are many kinds of vegetables that are offensive to them, and by often coming in contact will destroy them. We have heretofore published accounts of different articles that have proved destructive to warts. The common carrot with salt has proved effectual used as a poultice. The wild turnip (*arrum tryphillum*) has proved an efficient cure.—It is an acrid substance, and is applied fresh on cutting it in two.

The *British Cultivator* says, "a strong wash made of pearlash and water, applied thrice a day, will remove tumors and warts." Soda and water is a wash that is highly recommended. It might be several times repeated.

We have reason to think from the variety of remedies recommended, and from the fact that warts very often disappear suddenly when no remedy has been sought, that there are many substances of a vegetable or of a mineral character, that cause the disappearance of warts by simple contact.

To Kill Lice on cattle, grease or animal oil of any kind is effectual. It may be for this reason that *fat* cattle never abound in lice, though some argue that lice are the cause of poverty. Earth, sand, ashes, are each offensive to lice, and hens are known to rid themselves of vermin by wallowing in dirt, particularly in ash heaps. Cattle that lie on floors are more often troubled with lice than cattle that lie on earth.

By "cribbing" we understand our correspondent to mean, *gnawing the crib*. Horses gnaw their cribs because their gums ache, or because they are out of fodder. To prevent gnawing, make the crib of hard oak planks, or line them with sheet iron in case of a scarcity of hay and grain. [Editor.

LET FARMERS COMMUNICATE.--IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Editor,—Farmers should be communicative of their agricultural knowledge. They should be as willing to give information to a brother, as they are particularly anxious to receive the like at the hands of others. They should inquire, search, experiment, and endeavor to advance the general agricultural interest by every possible means and measure. What should be thought of a farmer, who, having the necessary right kind of knowledge to double his own harvest—which very properly and prudently he does,—yet, will not impart one iota of the secret to his neighbor, that he may do the same! Such there may be, but assuredly he is unworthy the appellation "brother farmer."

The real genuine farmer is wholly given to the work. Next to his duties due high Heaven, it is his all-absorbing topic. He loves to *hear* about farming; he loves to *talk* about farming; the *study* of farming is to his taste. He thinks, reads, composes, reflects and stores his mind with the treasures of knowledge applicable to the profession. All other knowledge is acquired only to subserve the interests of this. In this way, the farmer *must* and *will* rise. It is as necessary to the prosperity, the onward and upward march of the farmer, that he study and apply the stores of knowledge, to the work of his hands as in any profession or business whatever. Let him patiently and perseveringly do it then and look up and live.

Farmers should take courage under a view of the immense change in his favor there has been wrought within the last thirty years. Thirty years ago! Where then was the flood of agricultural reading now sent forth to enlighten the land and make glad the hearts of the harty yeomanry! And what was the state of agricultural science! Did the farmer then suppose science had any thing to do with the practice of husbandry; What too was then the state of agricultural implements! What for a plough did he turn the stubborn globe with! and what for a cultivator and hoe did he assay to till the half broken field with! Indeed, farmers can tell, for they know.

Farmers under a sense of what has been done and is now being done for them, should look up, respect themselves, and adore that Providence that has so kindly undertaken to advance their general weal.

Respectfully, B. F. WILBUR.

Butters Vale, Dec. 2 1844.

CAUSE OF SLAVERS IN HORSES.

The editor of the Springfield Democrat, on copying from the Ploughman the communication of B. F. Wilbur together with our note on the subject of Slavers, makes the following remarks;—

"The above we copy from the Massachusetts Ploughman for the purpose of appending a few remarks. This subject has been a matter of speculation and discussion for many years, among the agricultural community, and all yet seem to be unsatisfied as to its true cause. Nor do we presume to be able to solve the mystery, but only to give our opinion upon this subject. In doing this we shall be obliged to differ from both Mr. Wilbur and the editor of the Ploughman as to the cause of this difficulty. It seems to be the opinion of the editor that *lobelia* will create nausea in a horse and produce the slavers; but so far as observation has extended we are inclined to the opinion that it will produce no such effect. To satisfy ourself upon this question, we, about a year since, gave to a very valuable horse a *quarter of a pound* of the pulverized seed of lobelia by mixing it with his feed, and repeated this quantity for three or four days. Notwithstanding this large quantity was given to the horse (more in substance probably, than he would obtain by grazing in a pasture in twenty-four hours) we perceived not the slightest change in his appearance. It produced no visible effect upon the animal, nor do we believe there would be by giving almost any quantity whatever.

It appears to be the opinion of Mr. Wilbur that *sorrel* will cause the slavers in a horse, for he says, "it was the sorrel, the clover, or else both combined, which caused the slavers in my horse last spring, for he fed on nothing else at the time. It was rather ordinary hay, being late cut, and from off new land."

Now we believe that a horse is more likely to have the slavers when eating clover, or clover hay than at any other time; for this reason. During a season of wet cloudy weather there will be found on examination, a collection of a light blue mould upon the side of the clover leaf which is near the ground; and this whether eaten by a horse in a green state, or after it is cut and dried for hay, *will* produce the slavers in a horse in an exceedingly short time. This we have seen tried at various times, and never without the same effect. We are then led to believe that this is the grand cause of the slavers in horses; and not lobelia, as is the pervading opinion among many, which is the most harmless in its nature, and entirely destitute of any poisonous quality."

MR. R. BARRETT'S STATEMENT TO THE COMMITTEE ON FARMS.

The reclaimed lot consists of about three acres of Bog Meadow, in Concord. The *soil* was a black mould, from six to twelve inches deep, with a sub-soil, so hard in many places that it could be removed only with a pick-axe, being composed of a hard gravel, mixed with clay and sand, and here and there iron ore. The land was springy of itself, and the springs flowed into it from the upland on all sides, and kept it so wet until the first of July, that nothing could grow except the very coarsest meadow grasses, and those in small quantities. It was covered with coarse hassocks, some as high as a man's knees, mossy hillocks, and large rocks, that could be removed only by blasting; also, many kinds of bush, such as alder, hard-hack, and dog-wood. I believe I may say with safety that no man of judgment would have appraised it at more than ten dollars per acre.

I began by cutting a ditch on each side of the meadow, from 2 1-2 to 3 feet deep, and generally about 20 inches wide. I also cut a ditch through the middle, lengthwise, from north to south, 3 feet deep and 3 feet wide—large; then cross ditches from the outside to the centre ditch, slanting to the south.

In the centre ditch I laid a sluice with an opening 1 foot square, covered with flag-stones of sufficient strength, well blocked and chinked with small stones, taking care, in all instances, that the stones should not approach nearer than to within 16 inches of the surface. The other ditches were laid in what is called *the blind ditch* form, with cobble stones of all sizes, not exceeding 8 inches thick, well blocked and chinked with smaller stones, keeping, as before, the top of the stones 16 inches below the surface, that they might be as safe as possible from the frost, and out of the reach of the plough. I covered these ditches first, with meadow-sods, taking those that were obtained from the ditches themselves, as far as they would go, and the remainder wherever I could find them: I then filled up with the soil that had been taken from the ditches, and it generally took it all, but whenever there was a surplus, I put it into the low places.

Upon the centre ditch I raised the surface of the ground about 12 inches, by turning backfurrows, and with the shovel, so as to leave a hollow upon each side, about 6 inches deep—first, from protection to the main ditch from the surface water, and second, for channels through which it might flow to the lower end of the meadow, where it found an entrance to the main ditch, through holes or strainers, about 4 feet in diameter, filled with small stones; and this object of getting rid of the surface water, I think I have accomplished almost to perfection.

I next ploughed the whole piece, turning the furrows towards the centre ditch, about 14 *inches deep*. I tried several ploughs of those now in use, but they would not do the work. At last I took an old fashioned wooden plough, very large and strong, made by *Mr. Wesson*, of Concord, had the share widened about 3 inches, kept it as sharp as possible, and with six and sometimes eight oxen attached to the plough by two lengths of chain, and with two men on the plough to bear it in, I made out to do the work. I also had one or two men, and sometimes three follow the plough, to adjust the furrow with hooks and boghoes. I then made the surface as level as possible with hoe, &c., filled up the holes where the stones had been blasted, with sand, and harrowed it several times lengthwise of the furrows. I spread 22 loads of manure—more than half sand and loam—to the acre, and sowed it on the 7th October, 1843, with 9 qts. Herdsgrass, 16 qts. Red-top, and 4 lbs. Clover-seed to the acre, harrowed it again; this time both ways, and rolled it.

The Red-top did not show itself this season, and the Clover but very little. The crop was chiefly Herdsgrass, a considerable part of which did not head out. It was cut about the 10th of August, and, in my judgment and that of several of my neighbors, produced, *at least*, two tons to the acre.

Of the expenses of reclaiming, no account was kept at the time, as I had then no intention of offering it for a premium; but I have endeavored to estimate the cost as nearly as possible. In the first place, the large rocks are worth the cost of blasting and getting out.—The whole work has been done with my usual number of men and oxen, and it has been done, as it were, at *odd jobs*. I estimate the labor at the rate I paid per month, oxen the same as the men, adding 25 cents per day for board of men, and the same for oxen. In this way I make the whole cost of reclaiming the whole three acres and twenty rods, $150. In this estimate I have allowed 40 days work, to plough a single acre: this was on the easterly side, where the sub-soil was extremely hard, and we had three or four men follow the plough with spades and picks, to complete what the plough failed to do, where we could not get it in to a sufficient depth.—Although I am fully satisfied that a man who should undertake such a piece of work, and hire his men and oxen expressly for the purpose, would find the cost much greater than the sum I have stated, yet I am as well satisfied that it was better for us to do it as we did—at the least busy season, cloudy days in haytime, &c., than to have paid $120 in money.

The land I consider now worth at least $200 per acre.

The united length of all the ditches on the piece is 300 *rods*.

RICHARD BARRETT,
by Jos. Barrett.

Concord, Mass.

HEREFORD CATTLE. COTSWOLD AND SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.

We were gratified on Monday last, with a peep at some fine specimen's of the above animals, introduced by our friend Major A. G. Sumner, of Pomaria. The lot consisted of a pair of Hereford Calves, six Cotswold and eight South Down Sheep. The bull calf "Pomaria," is the lucky and famous animal to which was awarded the "*first*" premiums of the New York State Agricultural Society, at Poughkeepsie, at the late fair. He received the first premium as "*best calf of any breed*," and the like distinction as a Hereford, and is a noble looking animal—the heifer calf "Marie" is fine and sprightly in her appearance, and they both fully sustain the high reputation of their breeders Messrs. Corning & Lotham, of "Hereford Hall," near Albany, N. Y. These Herefords are the *first herd book animals* of this breed introduced into our State, and as they are characterized as small consumers, they will likely prove an acquisition to our stock of cattle.

We have the promise of a cut of this calf for our paper, and will give our readers an engraved peep at his *beauties*, as also a full history of these animals, drawn up by a competent hand, who is himself a distinguished breeder.

The Cotswold Sheep are the first specimens of this variety introduced, and Major Sumner's lot consists of a buck lamb and five ewes, amongst which are several imported animals. He had the bad luck to lose a fine ewe on the passage from New York. They rank high among the long wooled sheep, are extremely hardy, possessing all the characteristics of the Leicester or Bakewell, whilst they have better constitutions, and are not such shy breeders as that famous breed. They are fine sheep for mutton, and yield large fleeces of long and fine wool. The South Downs were fine and well bred specimens of this valuable and hardy breed of sheep, having originated from a flock recently imported, derived from John Ellman, of Glynde in England, who bestowed great attention to the improvement of the Downs. The Messrs. Sumner have already a small flock of South Downs, and with this addition will make it formidable, both as to the superiority of their animals and in point of numbers. These gentlemen have already tested the adaptation of the South Downs to the middle portion of our State, and have promised some interesting communications respecting their introduction and their peculiar habits, which must prove valuable information to our readers, as *practical* experience is worth far more than theory in all matters connected with farming. Though it is extremely hazardous to introduce and acclimate domestic animals, yet, when we see such as these brought amongst us, we feel that it is our pleasure as an agricultural editor, to chronicle their coming, and add a word of encouragement to him who starts early in life, with a spirit of enterprise, devoted to the interests of the whole country. These importations may be extremely beneficial to the country, and we wish our friend success from the investment. [S. Carolina Temp. Advocate.

☞ We believe there are but few flocks of the South Down Sheep in New England. If any of our correspondents will let us know how this breed of sheep succeeds here, we will make room in our columns and circulate the story.

Mass. Society for Promoting Agriculture.

☞ The following Reports on "*Premiums offered at the Worcester Exhibition*" are copied from the N. E. Farmer of Dec. 12th in which they were first published.

On Subsoil Ploughs and Carts.

The Committee, consisting of Morrill Allen, of Pembroke, (county of Plymouth,) Daniel Tenney, of Sutton, (county of Worcester,) John W. Proctor, of Danvers, (county of Essex,) Henry Colt, of Pittsfield, (county of Berkshire,) and Charles L. Tarbell, of Lincoln, (county of Middlesex,) to whom were referred the premiums offered by the Mass. Society for Promoting Agriculture, for "the best subsoil plough, and for the best cart or wagon, on improved principles," have attended to that duty, and report:

That three patterns of the subsoil plough were presented to the committee, by Charles Howard, of Hingham. No. 1, a plough of medium size, with one share or wing on the right. No. 2, a plough of medium size, with two shares or wings, one on the right, the other on the left. No. 3, a plough of large size, with two shares or wings, one on the right, the other on the left.

The medium size ploughs appeared to be designed to stir the earth from 6 to 9 inches below the bottom of the first furrow, as might be desired, the same being regulated by a roller on the fore part of the beam, as are other ploughs. The large plough was designed to move the earth from 3 to 6 inches deeper than the others, and regulated in the same manner.

The committee tried each of these ploughs, and tested the power required to move them, by the use of the dynamometer; and as they had not the ploughs of any other manufactures with which to compare them, (a fact that they deeply regretted, as they know that other manufactures have been anxious to accommodate the public with ploughs of this description,) they endeavored to compare them with each other.

The result of this comparison was a preference for the medium size plough, No. 2, with a share or wing on each side. The committee thought this plough easiest guided, and by moving in the centre of the furrow, that it finished the work in a more satisfactory manner. They also found the power required to move it, in performing work of the same depth, was about one-sixth part less than either of the other ploughs.

The committee were pleased with the *neatness* and *firmness* of structure of all these ploughs, characteristics which have distinguished all the ploughs of Mr Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility*, and not *show*, are their peculiar features. The committee noticed some points in which they thought improvements might be made, of minor importance, which on being suggested to Mr Howard, met his approbation. They found the handles of the ploughs about three feet two inches high. This form required *some* of the committee, at least, to stoop more than was convenient, in holding the plow. They think the maker did not take into consideration, in affixing the handles, that these ploughs sink deeper in the earth than common surface ploughs, and therefore that the height of the handles should be proportionably increased, say from 6 to 9 inches. They found the plough with one wing or share rather too much inclined to the land; and the pressure occasioned by this inclination, increased the power necessary to move it.

The committee do not profess to be much experienced in the use of the *subsoil plough;* but from what they have this day seen, and have heretofore learned respecting it, they are satisfied that it needs only to be *seen* and *used*, to be admired. They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface plough at the same depth, and they found the plough might be guided with less labor and fatigue than the surface plough.

The committee made an experiment by passing this plough under the sod, to the depth of 9 inches, with furrows about 20 inches apart, without turning the sod; and they believe that such an operation might be applied in many fields, with great benefit—especially those fields where there is a superabundance of water on the surface at some seasons, which operates to check the growth of the grass, and sour its quality.

The committee believe that the operations of the subsoil plough will be found useful both on lands that are liable to be too wet, and on lands that are liable to be too dry. The loosening of the lower strata of earth will in the one case give an opportunity for the superabundant water to settle away; and in the other, it will afford opportunity for the extension of the roots and fibres of plants, that will sustain them against the scorching influences of a burning sun, in periods of drought.

The committee cannot perceive any possible injury to the land, or disadvantage that may accrue from the use of the subsoil plough. They have the authority of those who have been most accustomed to its use, in this country, and in England and Scotland, for saying that it is a highly valuable implement for the farmers, and one that should be found on every farm.

They therefore confidently recommend the subsoil plough to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth, and that they should prove them by their works, and hold fast upon those which are good.

As to Mr Howard, they are satisfied with the quality of his work and the finish of his ploughs—and recommend that the first premium offered of $12, for ploughs of this description, be awarded to him.

They do not award the second premium offered, because they believe it was not the design of the Trustees, that any man should enter into competition with himself.

The Committee made diligent search for a wagon, to carry the liberal bounty offered for that article—but none such could be found. They believe that there are many ingenious mechanics among the Yankees, who, if they had been duly apprised of the *golden apples* within their reach, would not have been slow in exhibiting their claims to merit them.

They cannot but hope, if these or similar premiums should again be offered, that there will be no want of competition, and that highminded men will not suffer trifling disappointments or ill-founded jealousies to divert them from the duty they owe the public.

For the Committee,
J. W. PROCTOR, Chm'n.

Worcester, Oct. 10, 1844.

On Fat Cattle.

The committee on Fat Cattle, consisting of Morrill Allen, of Pembroke, (Plymouth county,) Hiram Copeland, of Easton, (Bristol county,) Henry Shephard, of Northampton (Hampshire county,) Joseph Richardson, of Fitchburg, (Worcester county,) and Alexander Wright, of Lowell, (Middlesex county,) respectfully report to the Trustees of the Mass. Agricultural Society, that five fat oxen were entered for premiums—two by Mr John Marland, of Andover, 6 years old, full blooded Durham, weight, 5210 pounds: one by Mr Seth Wyman, of Shrewsbury, 5 years old, native, weight 2380 lbs.; two by Messrs. L. & E. L. Barnard, of Worcester, 6 years old, one-fourth Durham; weight of the ox to which premium is awarded, 2170 lbs. And two steers, by Mr Ephraim Turner, of Phillipston.

The statements which accompany this report, while they show something of the manner of feeding, preclude the possibility of determining which mode was the most profitable. This the Trustees desired to ascertain, and knowledge on this point would manifestly be of much importance to the community. One person verbally stated how much his bullock had gained in a given number of months, but in the absence of similar statements from other applicants, we had no means of judging which course of feeding had produced the greatest quantity of flesh, proportionate to the expense, excepting the appearance of the animals. Appearances are often deceptive: and it is not an unfrequent occurrence that some of the attending multitude censure the decisions of committees as partial and unjust, perhaps without duly considering that far less labor is required in pronouncing a judgment on a decision, in passing, than is necessary in *forming a correct* decision. We regret that no more information interesting to the public on the results of different methods, in feeding, is placed in our power. Persons intending to apply for premiums on fattened animals, might with very little expense or labor, weigh them at the commencement of the fattening process, and again at the exhibition: this would certainly prove an important help in making up judgment if not an effectual security against mistakes.

All the oxen exhibited were creditable to the Show; of them exceeded, in well proportioned form, and fatness, any animals ever before seen by at least one of the committee. After as critical an examination as our time would allow, we agreed with great unanimity, to recommend the following awards, viz:

To John Marland, for his near ox, the first premium, $30; for his off ox, the second, $25.

To Seth Wyman, for his red ox, the third, $15.

To L. & E. L. Barnard, the fourth, $10.

To Ephraim Turner, for his speckled steer, the first premium, $20.

Several fat oxen and steers were in the pens for exhibition only The owners are commended for their liberal and successful efforts in adding to the interest of the Show. Mr Wyman, of Shrewsbury, presented for exhibition only, a very extraordinary cow, both for size and fatness. He would have obliged the Society and the public much more, had his liberality extended a little farther, in an accurate account of the manner in which the animal had been kept.

The committee have pleasure in recommending that an allowance for travel be made to each of the persons who have exhibited fattened animals, and are situated more than 15 miles from the place of exhibition. For the Committee,

MORRILL ALLEN.

Worcester, Oct. 10th, 1844.

Mr Marland's Statement.

The undersigned having presented a pair of oxen for exhibition and a premium, would respectfully make the following statement in relation to them.

They came into his possession by purchase, about the 15th day of last October, and have been kept by him, as follows:

For the first two months they ate, each, six quarts of cob-meal per day, and were put to work. From that time until about the last of May, they ate, each, daily, two bushels of roots, mostly, ruta baga, and three pecks of cob-meal. From that time until August 27th, they were kept in the pasture and ate, each, daily, one peck of clean meal.

They were then put up to feed and since that time have eaten about twenty quarts, each, daily, of clean meal.

When they have been kept up, they have had as much hay as they desired to eat.

The absence of the former owner, at this time, has has prevented me from giving that account of them before they came into my possession, which I otherwise should have done.

They were exhibited at the Cattle Show in Concord, Middlesex county, last year, and obtained the first premium.

The former owner resides in Middlesex county, and I should have entered them as having had a premium in that country, instead of Essex county.

I purchased the oxen of Mr —— Sheldon, of Wilmington.

It was not my intention, until recently, to present them at any Cattle Show; but as they have latterly made such improvement in their appearance, I have thought them worthy of exhibition at Worcester.

Should proof be required of the fact that they have received a former premium, as above stated, it will be furnished hereafter. I sent to Mr Sheldon this day, and should have obtained his testimony, had he not been absent.

Yours, with great respect,
JOHN MARLAND.

Andover, Oct. 9, 1844.

Mr Wyman's Statement.

This is to certify that my five years' old ox was raised by Mr A. Pond, of Shrewsbury, and was 5 years old last April. He was taken from the yoke in May, 1843, at which time I bought him.

He has had meal as follows: 4 quarts per day, from December 1st, 1843, to June 1st, 1844, and from July 1st to Sept. 17th.

And that my five years old oxen were raised by Mr Solomon Davis, of Rutland. They were taken from the yoke in June last, and have been fatted entirely by grass.

And, also, that my four years' old steers were raised by Mr Lemuel Smith, of Spencer. They have worked all the summer and fall, and have had no feed but grass.

SETH WYMAN.

L. & E. L. Barnard's Statement.

To the Committee on Fat Cattle:—We have entered five fat oxen for premium, to wit:

One ox, 5 years old, weight 2610 lbs.: has had no other keeping but hay and grass except from 6 to 8 qts. of meal during the last winter.

One ox, 6 years old, worked till one year since; had from 3 to 4 qts. of meal the last winter.—nothing but hay and grass since: weighs 2375 lbs.

One ox, 6 years old, weight 2170 lbs: grass fed, with the exception of a few potatoes in the spring.

Two oxen, 6 years old, worked till April last; grass fed; weight 4065 lbs.

The above cattle were all raised in Worcester county, and are 1-4 Durham, 3-4 native breed.

LEWIS & EBEN. L. BARNARD.

Worcester, Oct. 8, 1844.

Mr Turner's Statement.

To the Committee on Three Year Old Steers:

This may certify that I raised the steers that you will find entered by me. The red steer was 3 years old the 26th day of March, and the speckled one 6 days younger: they are of the improved Short Horned Durham breed. I raised the cows that brought them, and owned one-third of the bull that sired them. They sucked the cows that brought them, till eleven weeks old; but did not take all that the cows gave. Since that time they have been kept the same as I keep the most of my young cattle—on hay and grass. They were yoked when young, so that my boy could drive them well. Were weaned at eleven weeks old, and have been worked ever since (not hard) till the red one got lame last spring.

The cows that brought the steers, was half blooded Durham; the bull, full blood, of the improved Short-Horned Durham breed.

The steers were weighed at Templeton, after being driven six or seven miles. Their weight was 3350 lbs. EPHR'M TURNER.

Phillipston, Oct. 5, 1844.

POWER OF SMELL IN INSECTS.

Every one is aware that in nearly every insect the sense of smell is remarkably acute. This seems to be necessary as a guide to their food; the more requisite as their range of vision, must, in most instances, from the nature of the case, be quite limited. Thus the bee discovers honey at a great distance, and makes her way to it with the greatest certainty. The bee-hunter avails himself of this accuteness of smell, and by exposing honey alone, or burning the comb to more rapidly extend the odor, discovers whether there are any bee-trees, or deposits of honey, in the vicinity. So the ant, that pest of the housewife, is almost surg to discover and lay under contribution the family stores of sweets, unless frequently looked to, or carefully guarded against. The flies, particularly the flesh fly, (*musca carnaria,*) furnish abundant proof of a liberal endowment of this sense, by the facility with which they discover any substances suitable for their food, or a place of deposit for their young. It is commonly said instinct is infallible; but that of the *musca carnaria* is proved to be at fault, when deceived, by the carrion like smell of the mushroom, *phallus canis*, it deposits its egg upon it in the belief that it will provide suitable food for its young.

This power or acuteness of smell in insects may be used against them, or as a means of driving them from plants or places where they are numerous or troublesome; for it is well known that while they are attracted by some substances or odors, there are others extremely offensive to them, and which they will, if possible, avoid. Thus most of the essential oils of plants, or the materials that furnish them, are extremely disagreeable to most instances. Camphor, cammomile, tobacco, red cedar, black birch, sulphur, musk, &c., are among the materials offensive to many classes of insects, and may be used successfully against them. Thus the fumigation of plants, or the exposing them to the vapor of tobacco, will speedily expel the green fly or aphides, or destroy them; and the fumes of sulphur will operate as effectually on the red spider, an insect at times very troublesome to the gardener. Professors Henslow and Lindley, both affirm, that the vapor of oil of turpentine is a sudden and total destruction to the wasp which produces so much trouble and mischief in a green house, or conservatory. Bureaus, or book cases, should in part be made of red cedar, as the powerful odor of this wood is very offensive to [illegible], which attack furs or the binding of books—russia leather, which derives its smell from a thorough impregnation with the oil and smoke of the black birch, is valuable for the same purpose, and a few shreds of it scattered among books, or in drawers, is one of the best preventives yet known, to the attacks of the paper or book moth. The Orangery of Sir Charles Monck had been for several years much injured by the brown-scale insect, (a variety of the same that attacks apple-trees,) when as an experiment, he suspended among the branches a quantity of cammomile, and syringed others with an infusion of this strong smelling herb. The result was, that his trees were almost entirely freed from the insect, the young scales turning dry and black and falling off. Tanzy we know is a strong repellant to many insects that infest our gardens; and it is very probable that most of the strong scented, or aromatic plants, would be found repulsive if not destructive to some of the insect tribes that harass and injure the crops of the farmer, gardener, and fruit grower. Experiments on the smell of these depredators might easily be made, and if the result was not satisfactory, they could not be injurious or expensive. [Albany Cultivator.

Slavery in Virginia. The following letter appears in the *Richmond Whig* of Nov. 23, without comment:

Montpelier, Va. Nov. 1844.

To the Editors of the Whig:—Gentlemen—A paper from your office has accidentally fallen into my hands, in which is an article inviting Northerners to locate in Virginia. Your inducements are very great: The cheapness of the land, its productiveness, easy access to market, salubrity of climate, are unanswerable arguments in favor of migration to your State over that of any other portion of our country or of Texas. Virginia is known to be the garden of the world. A New Englander seldom thinks of leaving his native soil for the great West, but he first turns his eyes wistfully Virginiaward. All wish Virginia for a home; and few make it so. Virginia is left behind, and the second choice is accepted. Severe winters, greater distance from market, less productive soil, less beautiful country, are chosen in preference to your soil. The *why* of this is a question of growing importance to your State.

One, and only one obstacle removed, and such a tide of emigration as our country never saw, will set toward the Roanoke—your wilds will give place to gardens, fruitful fields, villages and cities—the sound of the loom and the axe will take the place of the hooting of owls and the yelling of wolves—that obstale is SLAVERY.

You speak of Texas. Should Texas be admitted to our confederacy, with slavery, she will be a second Virginia! Northerners will not, to any extent, remove to Texas. Planters will go, and of them you have none to spare. Texas will be peopled by the South, to the loss of the South; while the Southern States and Texas will be nothing bettered; but like Pharaoh's lean kine, the South will be leaner, and more ill favored, after she has devoured the fat land of Texas.

Hoping that the tide of emigration that now sweeps past your slavery bound coast will soon roll peacefully over Virginia's emancipated soil, is the ardent prayer of your humble servant,

L. D. Pomero

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 21, 1844.

William Buckminster, Editor.

MILITARY LEVEE.

The Framingham Light Infantry Company will hold a Levee at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M. A number of gentlemen of distinction from abroad are expected to visit this new Company, and see if it will "pass muster" before a critical eye.

The Company is nearly full, and being composed of the elite of the gentry of that far-famed Suburban Locale, which gives the Company its Christian name, and which is to stand Godfather to the Institution, we shall look for a well dressed, jovial, and superb Apparition; this being the virgin ex-odus of these descendants of Mars.

The ladies of the place would be particularly noticed and described, but our powers are not equal to such a manœuvre; our fingers now trembling at the thought of the brilliancy to be displayed on the occasion.

ANOTHER ANTI-RENT COMBINATION. The Albany Argus publishes a letter from a gentleman of Hudson, of Dec. 14, stating that the Sheriff of that county has been resisted, on making service of process to collect rents that were due. Threats were made that the sale of property would be prevented; but the Sheriff disregarded them, as the tenants all held their lands by express contract, and at a low rent.—He proceeded, with an assistant, to make sale, when he was met by a body of Indians, who seized all his papers and burned them before him. The Sheriff reports that there were on the ground over 200 men in Indian dress, and 1500 citizens spectators! When the papers were burned, THE WHOLE ASSEMBLAGE gave three cheers, and the Sheriff left the ground.

The Albany Argus concludes "the Indians and many without any disguise, are holding meetings in all directions. A general meeting is called for next week at Claverack, and rumor says, that the week after, one is to be held at Hudson. Every one is now alarmed. The principle involved in the resistance offered on a simple contract for a year, tells too plainly, I fear, what the landlords in our cities, and our holders of notes, bonds, and all other evidences of debt, have to expect if the movement is not met with the promptitude the occasion demands."

☞ Our good neighbor of the N. E. Farmer adroitly turns us over to his "Type Sticker" to settle the matter of giving due credit for original articles,—but we put in a plea in abatement, holding no controversy with one unknown, lest he might prove "beneath our rank." It would be contrary to all rule in Chivalry. To the editor himself, though *he* deigns not to put the question, we acknowledge we have often carelessly omitted to give the proper credit,—oftener, very likely, than he has in the N. E. Farmer. Let us amend.

☞ The Framingham Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanic Association, held a meeting at the Town House on Monday evening, when some slight alterations were made in the Constitution of said Society.

The meeting was not very full, yet a good number of our best farmers were there and discussed various questions relating to Agriculture with much animation.

The members present agreed to hold another meeting on the 30th, at 6 o'clock, P. M., when all questions relating to Farming, Gardening and the Mechanic Arts will be open for discussion. A general attendance of farmers and mechanics is requested.

CORRECTION. In the article copied from Mr. Proctor's Agricultural Address into the Ploughman of the 7th inst., a whole line was omitted by the compositor, and the sense was destroyed. It occurred in the note appended to the article, four lines from the bottom. The corrected sentence is, "a race may be produced of more value, and better adapted to the climate than any now to be found."

☞ The Hon. Mr. Quincy having declined standing a candidate for the mayoralty, on Monday next, the Whigs have nominated the Hon. Thomas Wetmore, now one of the Aldermen. The Democrats have nominated Charles G. Green, Esq., editor of the Post, Mr. Thaxter having declined to stand a candidate.

WHISKEY FROM POTATOES. The quickest mode of changing potatoes into whiskey is practiced in the city of N. York. An Almoner for the poor recently gave a poor woman an order for some potatoes,—in a few minutes this order was sold at a grog shop for whiskey. The order should not have been transferrable.

WRECK OF THE MASSASOIT. We learn that the Nantasket Beach is strewed with the wreck and cargo of the ship Massasoit which was wrecked on our coast last week. The bodies of the two seamen, who were drowned, have been recovered and buried at Hull. They were foreigners, Joseph Sylvester and Robert Torry.

FIRE AT ELLSWORTH, (Me.) The Bangor Courier of Saturday informs us that a destructive fire on Friday was occasioned by the bursting of a demijohn of turpentine. Ten buildings were burned and the loss is supposed to be 25 or 30,000 dollars.

☞ Bears are reported to be plenty and in good condition in the neighborhood of Three Rivers, L.C. and some have entered the town. Thirty had been killed between that and Point du Lac, only nine miles distant.

☞ It is said the *Reverend* Mr. Fairchild has concluded to come into this city and take his trial on the indictment found by the Grand Jury of Suffolk.

☞ The Central New York Farmer, published at Rome, is to be united with the Albany Cultivator at the commencement of another year.

DROWNED, in Walpole on Wednesday, Fisher S. Boyden, only son of Silas Boyden, aged 10 years.

"THE OLYMPIC GAMES." This is a very neat little volume, designed as a gift for the holidays. It is published by W. D. Ticknor & Co., at 135 Washington street, where the boys and girls are all sending for a copy.

☞ Lewis & Sampson have received No. 3 of "Thirlwall's History of Greece," which is excellent in its style,—No. 7 of the "Wandering Jew,"—No. 2 of the "Nevilles of Garretstown," and No. 14 of the "Pictorial and Illuminated Bible," all from the press of the Harpers.

On Friday evening last, a barn and bakehouse, situated on Noble's Island, Portsmouth, N. H., and occupied by Mr. Timothy Paul, were burnt. Insured.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN DELAWARE. The following account of a movement in Delaware, says the N. York Tribune, to bring about the abolition of slavery within that state, is found in the True Wesleyan, published in that city.

"We find in the True Wesleyan, published in this city, a letter from Rev. S. C. Matlack, in which he gives an account of an anti-Slavery Meeting lately held at Wilmington, Delaware. Benjamin Webb presided and Isaac A. Flint acted as Secretary. Resolutions were presented declaring the wickedness of slaveholding, the guilt of the Nation, the duty and the policy of immediate emancipation, and the special advantages to be secured by Delaware, in her civil relations and moral character, by abolishing slavery. These resolutions were ably discussed before a crowded audience, assembled in the Athenæum, and adopted by acclamation without a dissenting voice. The meeting, although announced by the public crier, bell in hand created no symptoms of disturbance. Among those who were present from abroad, were C. C. Burleigh, the well-known Temperance and Abolition Lecturer, and Lucretia Mott, a distinguished minister of the Society of Friends. The number of slaves in Delaware is stated to be less than 3000, and Mr. Matlack says it was stated, in the course of the discussion, that three-fourths of the people were ready to sign petitions for immediate emancipation, with moderate compensation. If this is true, it will not be long before Delaware becomes a Free State."

☞ This is beginning in the right corner. Delaware will soon abolish slavery if she can have a little encouragement from abroad. Would not the Free States effect their object sooner by contributing a fund for the use of Delaware, on condition of her abolishing slavery, than by sending emissaries among them from the north? Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky would have been free, ere this, under judicious management.

GREAT FIRE IN SALEM.

REGISTER OFFICE,
THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 19, 2 o'clk.

We have to record the most destructive and melancholy fire that has occurred in Salem for many years. It broke out last night about a quarter before 11 o'clock, in the Steam Sawing and Planing Establishment of James N. Buffum, on Front street, and spread with unparalleled rapidity.

The Steam Mill was destroyed in a very short time, and the fire then extended in all directions, sweeping every thing before it Mr. Griffin's large Sailor boarding house, with his extensive clothing store, containing a large amount of property—Peele's row, Lafayette street, (containing 14 tenements)—Brigg's Counting House on his wood wharf—are totally destroyed.

The whole south side of Front street, from the corner of Lafayette street to the Meal Market, including the buildings above named, Varney's Store, Rope's Stove Establishment, and all the lumber and out buildings on the wharves in the rear. Messrs. Lords' shop was considerably damaged. On the north side of Front street, Bell's Bakery, a large three story brick building, Edward's Clothing Store, and Shatswell three story dwelling house, are all consumed. The Store occupied by Mr. Pond is also considerably damaged. On the east side of Lafayette street, the large building known as Concert Hall, occupied by N. F. Safford and Sheridan's Gymnasium, is levelled—also Bowker & Clarke's large grain store, and storehouse on Fish street, containing, among other things, about 2000 bbls. Flour, all consumed—D. Moore's store, and several other buildings, including dwelling houses in William's Court, which in the confusion prevailing, we are unable to ascertain. The fire is still raging, but apparently the firemen are getting the control.

It is supposed that $100,000 worth of property has been destroyed by this fire. The fire was mastered by 3 o'clock.

SNOW STORM SOUTH. The mail agent, who arrived with what there was of the Southern mail this evening—there was nothing from beyond Richmond, Virginia—informs us that there were eight inches of snow in Richmond this morning, which came from the south; and that the snow-storm reached within one mile of Fredericksburg. Virginia. Here the wind has been fresh from the northwest for several days past, and we have no snow. How will Professor Espy account for this? [Wash. Globe, Monday.

BLACKSTONE VALLEY. On the Blackstone River and its tributaries, between Worcester and Providence, there are 94 cotton and 22 woollen mills. These run 307,006 spindles, 7092 looms, and 81 sets of wo-llen machinery, and employ 5,205 male and 4,288 female operatives. 3,341,700 lbs. of wool and 35,138 bales of cotton are annually consumed. Besides these establishments, there are four scythe factories, which manufacture 10,500 dozen scythes annually.

ORIGIN OF THE SCYTHE MANUFACTURE. Mr. Ebenezer Tisdale, of Lebanon, Conn., commenced the scythe making business in America, about the year 1735. From Boston, one of his scythes was sent to England, as remarkable for the manner in which he turned the back. The scythes afterwards imported from England were made in the same style. For about forty years he pursued this business, making annually about four hundred scythes.

STOLEN CLOAKS AND COATS FOUND. Yesterday Constables Clapp, Andrews and Cooledge searched the house of George Johnson, colored man, in Southac street, and found garments stolen within a week from the dwelling houses of Robert J. Burbank, Abner Kingman, Samuel Heard, and Robert Gordon. They arrested Johnson as a receiver of stolen goods. [Mail of Thursday.

A colored girl named Mary Sands, about five years of age, was burnt so shockingly as to cause her death, by her bed clothes taking fire last Saturday. She ran into a bed room, and the fire communicated to the bed and thence to the house. Little damage was done to the building, and the poor little girl survived only a few hours. [Providence Journal.

DEATH OF HON. HEMAN ALLEN. The Hon. Heman Allen, formerly a member of Congress from Vermont, and Minister to Chili, died at his residence in Burlington on Wednesday morning, aged 58 years. Mr. Allen was the son, we believe, of the celebrated Ethan Allen, and was one of the most distinguished men of Vermont.

The Boston and Worcester railroad has declared a dividend of profits for the last six months of four per cent. The amount of the dividends is $116,000. The Norwich and Worcester railroad have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the second day of January next.

MISSISSIPPI STATE TREASURY. From a statement published by authority of the Treasury of State, it appears that the Treasury is not only empty, but was indebted to the Treasurer to the amount of seventy-four dollars and forty and a half cents, on the 30th day of September last.

The Fayetteville, N. C., Observer of the 11th inst., says—"We learn at the post office that the great southern mail is to be carried through this town in four horse post coaches after the 1st of January next." That is because the Raleigh railroad folks refuse to carry it for less than $300 per mile.

The whole number of emigrants arrived in the United states during the year ending 30th of September, 1844, was 84,764, of which 48,897 were males, and 35,867 females. The number arrived at ports in Massachusetts was 6,440.

A woman was run over in the city of Richmond on Sunday, by the freight train on the Fredericksburg railroad. At the moment the train approached her bonnet blew off, and while stopping to pick it up the cars overtook her, and crushed both her legs. She survived only a few hours.

The steam propeller Marmora arrived at Havanna Dec. 4, from New York—seven days' passage. She is intended for the trade between Havana and New Orleans.

Howland, the colored burglar, who entered several houses in the night at Seekonk, some weeks since, has been sent to the state prison for life by the common pleas for Bristol.

MR. BENTON'S BILL.

The following is the bill drawn by Mr. Benton and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, together with Mr. McDuffie's bill on the same subject.

A Bill to provide for the Annexation of Texas to the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and advised to open negotiations with Mexico and Texas, for the adjustment of boundaries, and the annexation of the latter to the United States, on the following bases, to wit:

I. The boundary of the territory annexed to be in a desert prairie west of the Neuces, and along the waters of the Mississippi from the waters of the Rio del Norte, and to latitude forty-two degrees north.

II. The people of Texas, by legislative act, or by any authentic act which shows the will of the majority, to express their assent to said annexation.

III. A state to be called "*the state of Texas*," with boundaries fixed by herself, and an extent not exceeding the largest state in the Union, be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the original states.

IV. The remainder of the annexed territory to be held and disposed of by the United States as one of their territories, and to be called "*the Southwest Territory.*"

V. The existence of slavery to be forever prohibited in the northern and northwestern part of said territory, west of the 100th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, so as to divide as equally as may be the whole of the annexed country between slaveholding and non-slaveholding states.

VI. The assent of Mexico to be obtained by treaty to such annexation and boundary, or to be dispensed with when the Congress of the United States may deem such assent to be unnecessary.

VII. Other details of the annexation to be adjusted by treaty, so far as the same may come within the scope of the treaty-making power.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS. The message of Governor Ford is almost entirely occupied with the finanical affairs of the state. In regard to the Illinois and Michigan canal, the Governor says, that at one time great hopes were entertained of a successful negotiation, but from some cause, at present unknown to him, it may possibly fail. The Governor says that the debt of the state is still increasing, but that the state has contracted it and will have to pay it. He recommends, in the present pecuniary embarrassment, a sinking fund on a small scale, to be applied exclusively for that object.

RETURN OF A RUNAWAY SLAVE. Capt Ricketson, of the schooner Cornelia, which sailed hence on Thursday, for New Bedford, returned again the same night, having discovered a negro man concealed in the fore-castle of the schooner.—He, together with the steward of the schr. was promptly turned over to the authorities of Portsmouth. The negro belonged to Mr Rudder, of Portsmouth. The steward is confined in jail, to undergo an examination for aiding and abetting the escape of said slave. Capt. R. has sailed again.—[Norfolk Beacon, 14th.

FIRE IN RAYMOND, MAINE. The grist mill of Messrs Plummer, in Raymond Village, together with a saw mill adjoining, belonging to Messrs Plummer and Turkey, and a fulling mill belonging to Elbridge Gerry, and also a carding mill belonging to Mr James Baker, with several outbuildings, were entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last, about 3 o'clock. The fire took in the grist mill, and was occasioned, it is supposed, by the friction of the gudgeon upon which the wheel runs.

IMMIGRATION. The following is an abstract from the official report of the Department, of the number of passengers that have arrived in the United States from foreign countries, during the year ending September 30, 1844:—

Maine,	3,649
New Hampshire,	256
Massachusetts,	6,140
Rhode Island,	154
Connecticut,	58
New York,	59,762
Pennsylvania,	4,886
Delaware,	32
Maryland,	5,006
District of Columbia,	32
Vermont,	197
North Carolina,	5
South Carolina,	330
Florida,	58
Louisiana,	3,889
	84,764
Of which were males,	48,897
" " females,	35,864
	84,764

The U. S. sloop of war Decatur, Commander Abbott, has captured two Spanish brigs, full of slaves and specie, on the coast of Africa, and sent them to the island of Ascension.

SUPREME J. COURT—THURSDAY.

CASE OF PETER YORK—MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL. Yesterday, York was brought up for sentence for the murder of James Norton, but his counsel, Messrs. G. W. Phillips and R. H. Dana, jr., moved for a new trial upon the following grounds:—

The jury submitted this question to the court:—Whether the prisoner must prove provocation or mutual combat, or whether he is entitled to the benefit of doubts on that point. The court ruled that if the homicide was proved, the matter of extenuation must be established by a preponderance of evidence. If not, the verdict must be murder.

Upon this instruction, the prisoner moved for a new trial.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

A MAD AMATEUR LAWYER. Yesterday George Melcher was brought up for trial for illegal voting, and a strange acting man, named Henry Dammers, who has been cutting up some queer shindies about the streets for some time past, stepped forth as his counsel. Mr. Parker required him to produce a power of attorney, and forthwith Dammers drew one up, and made Melcher put his mark to it as his signature. He then asked Mr Tappan of the jury to sign the power as a witness to Melcher's signature. Mr. T. replied that he did not see Melcher make his mark. Dammers, in great wrath, shouted out—"You are a liar." Mr. Tappan claimed the protection of the court, and at the same time expressed his belief that Dammers was crazy. This attack upon the soundness of Dammers's understanding incensed his ire, and he exclaimed—"Do you pretend to say that I am crazy. If you do, I say you are a ——— ——— liar." His honor Judge Cushing now ordered the unhappy gentleman to be put into the culprit-dock for contempt; but upon the representation of officer Whipple, who had repeatedly had him in charge, that he was undoubtedly not in his right mind, the judge forthwith directed him to be discharged and removed from the court room. After force had been in vain resorted to to remove him, Mr. John Augustus coaxed him out.

We understand that Dammers has studied law both in New York and Boston, and that when in his right mind, he is a very capable man. Domestic trouble has been assigned as the cause of his mental aberration. When not interfered with, or opposed in his vagaries, his manners are amiable, and his deportment very gentlemanly. During the last three months he has written several letters to some of the U. S. departments at Washington, and answers have been returned to them.

Melcher being left to act without a human advocate of any sort, and, following the dictates of his own conscience, admitted that he had voted as alleged, though he did not know at the time that he was committing an offence against the law. After making this explanation, he formally pleaded "guilty," and in consideration that he had been confined in jail some three weeks, he was only sentenced to pay a fine of $5, without costs, and was allowed till the last day of the term to pooey up.

False pretences. Ebenezer Canter, Jr., was convicted of cheating Messrs Davis & Blake out of $159 in cash, by falsely representing at the counting room that he had bought a large quantity of chairs to be shipped in one of their coasters, and that they were on their way down to the wharf.—He had previously left at the store a draft on Baltimore, and the clerk thought it was O. K. This was on a Saturday, and on the Monday evening following the 'great negotiator,' was found in the thentre. About two years ago, he was sentenced to 18 months in the house of correction for making a raise upon a house in this city upon a forged bill of lading.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WEDNESDAY Dec. 11.

IN SENATE, Mr. Tappan gave notice of a bill for the establishment of a Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. Johnson presented a resolution relative to the Naturalization Laws.

Mr. Benton introduced his bill for the Annexation of Texas, which was read twice by its title, and, on motion of Mr. Archer, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is substantially the same as his bill of last Session. It provides for the consent of Mexico and for the present balance of power between the Free and Slaves States.

Mr. Allen moved that the President be requested, if consistent with the public good, to furnish the Senate with copies of the instructions of our Government to the American Minister to Great Britain, relative to Oregon, since the 4th of March, 1841.

Mr. Archer opposed the motion—yeas and nays called—Yeas 24, Nays 16. So the motion passed.

The Senate then went into Executive Session with closed doors.

In the House, Mr. Douglass gave notice of a bill to establish the Territory of *Nebraska*. Also, notice of a motion to authorize the purchase of certain copies of the History of Oregon, California, &c.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. CAVE JOHNSON in the chair.

Mr. Duncan's Presidential Election bill was taken up, and discussed. Several alterations and amendments were offered, by which the entire original bill is scratched out.

The Public Land bill of last session was also taken up, and discussed at length by Messrs. Collamer, Davis of In, Sample and Vinton, when the Committee rose and reported progress. [Corr. N. Y. Tribune.

THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1844.

The first business which came up in order this morning, of any interest to your readers, was a petition presented by Mr. A. C. Dodge, the delegate from Iowa, praying for the admission of that territory into the Union as a state.

Considerable discussion took place on the proper reference of the petition, but it was eventually referred to the Committee on the Territories.

When the State of Ohio was called for petitions, Mr J. R. Giddings of that State, arose and presented several petitions for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the suppression of the domestic slave trade.

Some member called for the reading of the petitions; Mr. Black of Georgia objected to their reception; and after they had been read, pronounced them as asserting falsehoods on their face, and a disgrace not only to the petitioners, but to the person who presented them, for which the Speaker called him to order.

Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, Mr. Black of Georgia, and Gen. Dromgoole, severally declaring their intention of debating the question of their reception, they were, under the rules, laid over. Mr. Giddings then presented a petition from Ohio, against the annexation of Texas, which was referred to the committee on Foreign affairs.

The same member also presented a petition from Ashtabula, Ohio, asking for a repeal of all laws and an alteration of all constitutional provisions which bind the citizens of the free states to support the institution of slavery, and another to confine the basis of representation throughout the Union to the free population only, or else to provide for the representation of the animal property of the free states also.

Mr Black signifying his intention of debating the question of reception of the first of the last two petitions, it of course lays over; the other was laid on the table by a vote of the House—ayes 135, noes 51.

Reports of committee coming next in order, Mr Charles J. Ingersoll, chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, reported joint resolutions for the annexation of Texas to the U. States. The resolutions are the same as those submitted by Mr McDuffie to the Senate, and substantially embody the late treaty.

The Senate held a very short session today, and have adjourned over until Monday next. I cannot learn that they transacted any other business.

FRIDAY, Dec 13.

The HOUSE took up Mr. Duncan's bill, fixing a uniform day for the choice of electors of President and Vice President of the United States. Mr. Rhett opposed it as inconvenient to his State, and proposed to send it to a special committee. The election was four years off, and there was no occasion for haste.

Mr. Haralson of Georgia hoped South Carolina would interpose no obstacle to the bill. There was a good reason why the bill should be acted on now. We had just come out of an excited election and both parties had been charged with illegal voting. There was no doubt that persons had voted in more than one state. The bill would prevent that imposition, and it had now the concurrence of both political parties. The constitution had contemplated a law of this kind, fixing one and the same day for the election throughout the United States.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll strongly urged that the bill should be referred to a select committee. He said the greatest difficulty of our system was in the election of President; the constitution had been once altered on this subject—but the alteration was made in a passion, and it had been regretted ever since.

Mr. Winthrop said he was prepared to vote for the bill in any shape. He preferred a substitute of Mr. Dromgoole's, not differing in substance. The House refused to refer the bill to a select committee.

Mr. Campbell of South Carolina proposed to amend the bill so as to provide that the Legislature of South Carolina may choose the electors in that state, as at present, but on the same day fixed by the bill.

Mr Dromgoole contended that this would destroy the uniformity of the measure and defeat the object of the constitutional provision. It might be doubted too, whether the choice of electors by a Legislature was consistent with the constitution. It certainly was not contemplated by that instrument This amendment was lost, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Dec. 16.

IN SENATE. Mr. Choate appeared in his place this morning.

Several messages were received from the President.

Mr. Bates reported a joint resolution explanatory of Revolutionary and other pensions.

The resolution of Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of amending the naturalization laws, coming up in its order, was debated by Mr. Johnson in favor of material modifications of the laws of naturalization; by Mr. Allen in opposition, but in favor of the reference of the subject; by Mr. Archer and Mr. Rives in support of the views of Mr Johnson, as to the frauds in the late elections,—but by Mr. Rives, and also by Mr. Merrick, against the extension of time; and by Messrs. Foster and Dickinson of New York, in denial of charges against said state. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Phelps's resolution, in relation to the debts of Texas, was also adopted.

The Senate went into Executive session, and shortly thereafter adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Speaker stated the business first in order to be on the engrossment of the bill proving for fixing a uniform day throughout the Union, for the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

The yeas and nays having been ordered, they were taken, and the result was—yeas 187, nay 1! (Mr. Woodward of South Carolina.)

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and it was read a third time and passed, unanimously, and is as follows, viz:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed in each state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year in which they are to be appointed; provided that each state may, by law, provide for the filling of any vacancy or vacancies which may occur in its college of electors, when such college meets to give its electoral vote; and provided, also, when any state shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing electors, and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day, in such manner as the state shall, by law, provide.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ten thousand copies ordered to be printed.

Also, the annual report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. And a copy of the annua estimates from the Treasury Department; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Black of South Carolina, in pursuance of notice heretofore given, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to regulate the pay of the army, and for other purposes; which was read a first and a second time, and referred to a Select Committee of five members.

Mr. Duncan asked leave to introduce a bill to organize the territorial government of Oregon, and for other purposes. Objection being made, he moved a suspension of the rules prescribing the order of business, and the motion prevailed—yeas 129, nays 53. The bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

A bill for the purchase of copies of Groenhow's History of Oregon, California, and the Northwest Coast of America; was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Library.

TUESDAY, Dec. 17.

IN SENATE, Mr. Foster, of New York, introduced a bill to compromise with the sureties of Samuel Swartwout, late Collector of the port of New York. Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

IN THE HOUSE, a motion was made by one of the Representatives from New Hampshire, for a return of all money paid by the late United States Bank to Attorneys, Editors, &c. &c.

Mr. Holmes brought up his resolution to change the name of the brig "Daniel Webster" &c. He stated that her name prevented her getting any freight!

A resolution was offered relative to the election of President, suggesting an alteration of the Constitution.

Mr. Schenck introduced a resolution to instruct the Post Office Committee to make certain alterations in the postage on letters, &c.—Five cents proposed as the highest duty on a single letter.

Mr. Giddings gave notice that he would introduce a bill relative to slavery in the District of Columbia.

Resolution instructing Judiciary Committee to report a bill on the Naturalization Laws. Laid over for discussion.

A bill for organizing the Territory of Nebraskia. Read twice, referred to Committee on Territories, and ordered printed.

Mr. Phœnix introduced a bill for refunding duty on Railroad Iron, in certain cases.

Mr. Bidlack opposed the bill. It was said that our country could not manufacture Railroad Iron. The infant manufactures of Pennsylvania had sent on specimens of the T and U rails, which might be seen in the neighborhood of the Capitol.

Mr. Ingersoll, (C. J.) wanted to know what our friends from Massachusetts, and other Tariff States, would say to this. It is *pro tanto* a repeal of the Tariff Law of 1842. He was opposed to it, in all its moods and tenses, from alpha to omega. It was an unconstitutional repeal of the Tariff Law. [Laughter.]

E. J. Morris said, that if the South had got the idea that Pennsylvania was in favor of a repeal of the law of 1842, they were mistaken. Pennsylvania was deceived in the late Election. Mr. Polk's friends in that State pledged him to protection. She is still a Tariff State.

Mr. Holmes of S. C. took the floor amid much confusion in the House. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll pulled his coat and told him to sit down. He replied, "I wont sit down." He then went into some statistics about duties imposed on iron for the Georgia Railroad, amounting, in some cases, to $15,000 a cargo. These *tender*-hearted Pennsylvanians. [Roars of laughter and shouts of *iron*-hearted] Yes iron-hearted Pennsylvanians had brought two bars of iron to show what she could do, as an infant. Young Hercules had strangled a serpant in his cradle; *he hoped that some boa constrictor would strangle this infant in its cradle.*

After some farther discussion, the House adjourned without disposing of the bill. It will probably be continued to-morrow.

HON. SAMUEL HOAR. The Concord Freeman, a democratic paper, says:

"The remarks of the South Carolina press on Mr. Hoar and his mission, are to the last degree mean and contemptible. Mr. Hoar is spoken of as if he were an incendiary, a person of no consequence, and it is even hinted at by the shameless slanderer of the Charleston Mercury, that he has no credentials, and has been hoaxing their high mightinesses, the 'sovereigns' of South Carolina.—No man who is decently well acquainted with the history of the country, but well knows Mr. Hoar's standing and character. He has filled several offices of importance and always creditably. He is the last man who can be justly suspected of any incendiary or illegal designs, being eminently conservative in all his views of public affairs. He has never had any connexion with the abolitionists, or sympathized with them. Had South Carolina any disposition to do right in her intercourse with the other states, an opportunity was afforded her by Mr. Hoar's mission to have removed all unpleasant feelings, and paved the way for the amicable settlement of a question which must now assume a portentous aspect.

Mr. Hoar, we understand, was compelled to leave Charleston, to avoid being mobbed. A more disgraceful fact is not recorded in our history. It remains to be seen what action will be taken by Massachusetts on the subject. We trust that her dignity will be maintained and her rights upheld, and that all parties will unite for the accomplishment of such proper ends."

MEXICANS MASSACRED BY INDIANS! Letters from Matamoras, received at New Orleans, say that during the past month, an irruption of four hundred Indians of the Camanche, Tahuacano and Caddo tribes, has spread affright and desolation along the banks of the Rio San Juan, which joins the Rio Bravo about fifty leagues from Matamoras. The savages massacred every soul in the villages situated on the frontier of this department, with the exception of some few who managed to escape in time, and a handful of women and children whom they carried off according to custom.

BOLD ROBBERY. The bark George and Henry, lying at Thompson's wharf, Brooklyn, N. Y., was robbed on Monday morning about one o'clock, by three well dressed persons. There was no one on board but the captain, William Kinch, whom the villains tied, and threatened to blow his brains out if he made any noise. They then robbed him of about $30 in money, and other articles, amounting in all to nearly $200. Two of the persons were armed, and the other one carried a lantern.

NOBLE ACT. While the steamer Neptune was lying at the wharf in Newport this morning, a passenger by the name of Kelly fell between the boat and the wharf. His cries attracted the attention of Mr. Geo. W. Williamson, the conductor, who fearlessly leaped over the side of the boat, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in rescuing him from a watery grave. We understand that this is the third life Mr. Williamson has saved within one year. [Merc. Journal, Tuesday.

Not less than three hundred stores and dwelling houses have been erected in Memphis since January last; and over a hundred of them fine brick stores, some three stories high.

The New York Commercial Advertiser thinks the people of that city spend more money for tobacco than they do for bread.

The small-pox is prevailing at Southport and Racine, Wisconsin.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 14th inst, by Rev R. C. Waterston, Mr John S. Smith to Miss Nancy D. Crowell.

By Rev Mr Young, Henry W. Miller, Esq. of Worcester, to Miss Mary Andrews, neice of Eben T. Andrews, Esq.

12th inst, in Brattle street Church, by Rev Chandler Robbins, Mr Abel G. Farwell to Miss Susan W., daughter of Levi Bartlett, Esq.

In Charlestown, by Rev D. Swett, Mr James Porter to Miss Frances Hoyt, both of Boston.

In South Reading, Mr Wm Mansfield, Jr, to Miss Phebe E. Sweetser.

In Gloucester, on Monday last, by Rev J. K. Waite, Mr Joshua P. Preston of this city, to Miss Sarah, daughter of the late Samuel Somes.

In Cambridgeport, Mr Wm Geild of this city, to Miss Lydia Ann Drew of C.

In Berlin, Ct, Mr John Ashton of Newburyport, to Miss Sophia U., daughter of Rev Charles A. Goodrich.

In Albany, 7th inst, by Rev Mr Harrington, Mr Joseph Pratt of Roxbury, to Miss Louisa Jane, daughter of Hon Benjamin Ellis of Carver, Ms.

In Floyd, NY., 7th ult, by Rev H. Emmons of Vernon, Wm O. Laird, MD. of Athens, Georgia, to Miss Sarah Ann Townsend of Floyd.

In Syracuse, 10th inst, by the same, Mr Rufus C. Griggs of Springfield, Mass., to Miss Sarah P. Ashley of Syracuse.

DEATHS.

In this city, 1st inst, Josephine Adelia, only child of J. B. and M. A. Cilley, 14 weeks.

Hon Wm Prescott. He was a graduate of Harvard of the class of 1783. His father was the commander of the American troops at the battle of Bunker Hill, and his son the historian of Ferdinand and Isabella.

15th inst, Mrs Caroline Amanda, wife of Mr Wm Robinson, 25.

In South Boston, 15th, Mr John Deloce, 73.

In Charlestown, 17th inst, Mr James Perkins, 20.

In Dorchester, 13th inst, Mrs Mary Gardner, wife of Mr John L. Whipple, of Boston, and daughter of Hon Isaac G. Reed of Waldoboro', Me, 21.

In Newburyport, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Hon Henry W. Kinsman.

17th inst, Mr Stephen B. Marshall, 35.

In Franklin, 11th, Miss Susan M, daughter of Maj Davis Thayer, 20.

In Beverly, 13th inst, Dr Edward Bradstreet, 31.

In Weymouth, 6th inst, Mr Seth Freach, 84.

In Northboro', 9th inst, Mrs Sarah, wife of Mr Samuel Gibson, 35.

In Leominster, 4th inst, Mr Benjamin Haws, 90 yrs and 3 mos.

In Providence, RI, Carlo Mauran, Esq. 65

In Cambridge, Washington co, NY, 13th inst, Mr Peter Gilson, 81, a native of Groton, Ms.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

For the week ending December 14, 1844.

[Kept at Framingham.]

DAILY AVERAGE FROM FOUR OBSERVATIONS.

Days.	Therm.	Wind.	Weather.
8	25½	W	Fair.
9	21	WSW SW W	Fair and cloudy.
10	25	WSW NNW	Fair.
11	18	N	Cloudy.
12	23	NW W	Cloudy.
13	20	N	Cloudy, snow.
14	29	W WSW	Cloudy and fair.

Highest temperature, 10th, at 2 P. M., 39 degrees.
Lowest temperature, 12th, at 9 A. M., 7 degrees.
Average for the week, 23 degrees.
Depth of water, half an inch.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION—ON WEDNESDAY.

[By Stephen Brown.]

10 shs Charlestown Branch Railroad, $85 per sh.
63 do Phoenix Bank, 5c per sh.
5 do Atlantic Bank, $93½ per sh.
5 do City Bank, $95½ per sh.
10 do Shawmut Bank, $91½ a 92.
9 do Mechanics Bank, 90½ per sh.
10 do North Bank, $90½ pr sh.
9 do St Johns Mills and Canal, 15c per sh.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Days length
Sunday, Dec. 22	7 27	4 31	5 31	9 4
Monday,	7 27	4 31	rises	9 4
Tuesday,	7 28	4 32	4 43	9 4
Wednesday,	7 28	4 32	5 40	9 4
Thursday,	7 29	4 33	6 39	9 4
Friday,	7 29	4 34	7 38	9 5
Saturday,	7 29	4 34	8 40	9 5

Review of the Markets.

[*Corrected Weekly for the Ploughman.*]

[Wholesale Prices.]

BOSTON, Dec 20.

COFFEE.—*Duty*—When imported from place of growth, in American vessels, free; by foreign vessels, or from Europe, 20 per ct.

The market has been rather inactive the past week for this article, and prices remain without about the same as last reported.

COPPER—*Duty*—Sheathing, 14 inches wide, 48 do. long, weighing 14 to 34 oz. per square foot, free; all other sizes, 30 per ct. ad val. Pig and Ore, free. Rods, Bolts and Spikes, 4c per lb.

Pig, per lb, 17 a 17½; English Sheathing, assort'd, 21½ a 22; American do, 21½ a 22; do Bolts, 23 a 23½; do Braziers, 25 a 26; Old Copper, 16½ a 17; Yellow Sheathing Metal, 20.

COTTON.—*Duty*—Three cents per lb.

The sales of the past week comprise about 1800 bales, at a reduction on previous rates New Orleans and Mobile 6 a 7¼c, and old crop 7¼c per lb; Upland and Florida 6 a 6¾c, and do old crop, inferior, 4½ a 5½c per lb, 6 mos cr.

HIDES.—*Duty*—Five per ct ad valorem.

The transactions comprise 1100 St Domingo at 10c per lb, 6 mos; 1200 Troxiilo 11½c; 400 Maracaibo 11c, 6 mos.

HOPS.—*Duty*—Twenty per cent.

The sales of this article embrace some 175 bales 1st sort at 12½ a 13c, and others at 14 a 14½c per lb.

MOLASSES.—*Duty*—Four and a half mills per lb.

There has been very little of importance doing since the last review, in either description, and prices are in measure unsettled.

STEEL.—*Duty*—On Cast, Shear and German, $1½; all other kinds in bars, $2½ per cwt.

English blistered, best, per lb, 12 a 14; common, 6 a 7; American do, 6 a 8; Drawn, 9

RIOT IN OHIO—SEVERAL LIVES LOST. We have a slip from the office of the Telegraph, published at Georgetown, Ohio, (about 46 miles this side of Cincinnati) which gives an account of an affray which took place on Monday last, between some Kentucky negro-hunters and a number of abolitionists residing in the Red Oak Settlement. The run-away negroes had been secreted in the houses of Robert Miller and Absalom King. They were owned by Col. Edward Towers of Mason county, Ky. Miller's house was searched, and two of the slaves were discovered, who attempted to make their escape, and while Miller was in the act of aiding their escape he was knocked down and stabbed repeatedly by the incensed Kentuckians. He lingered but a few moments and died. The two slaves were then bound, when they proceeded to the house of King, where they were met by four or five armed men who declared their determination to resist any search of the house. Both parties being well armed, a most horrible conflict ensued. A son of Col. Towers was killed immediately. King, while re-loading some of the fire-arms in the house, was shot by some one through a window in the back part of the house, and was not expected to survive. The Sheriff and his posse arrived and checked the riot, and the ring-leaders of each party were arrested and escorted under a strong guard to Georgetown.

But another band of Kentuckians soon arrived, and commenced another scene of bloodshed. One of the slaves was hung without ceremony for resisting a brother of Col. Towers, who had captured him. The houses of Miller and King were burned to the ground with all their contents. They then went to the house of Mr. Alexander Gilliland, tore him away from his family and beat him until his life was despaired of.

The Telegraph adds :—"The number of the Kentuckians is increasing hourly, and the whole neighborhood is up in arms. The Sheriff is actively engaged in attempting to quell the riot.'

PHRENOLOGY IN THE DARK. Dennis Day, who looked as sleepy as if it were still night, was among those who scraped acquaintance with Recorder Baldwin yesterday morning. "You were found drunk last night, Dennis," said the Recorder. "Maybe I was and maybe I wasn't," said Dennis. "You were," said the Recorder. "Thin it's a 'fixed fact,' your honor," said Dennis, "I niver dispute the word of a gintleman." "You are charged with beating a man most severely in the watch-house," said the Recorder, "a weak old man unable to protect himself, at that." "I might have fell agin him in the dark," said Dennis, "but that's all. At all events he went to feel for bumps in my heads, and if I raised a few in his, where was the difference?" The old man alluded to, it appeared, was an inveterate phrenologist. He sent his fingers on a cruise over the heads of his fellow prisoners respectively till he came to Dennis, in whom he said he found benevolence very largely developed; but Dennis, to show him that he mistook combativeness for benevolence, pitched into him in the dark, and but for the officer of the night, who came to the rescue, he would have left his head in a state that it would puzzle Combe to tell which were the natural bumps or which the artificial. The Recorder remanded Dennis to be vouched for.

[Picayune.

CHILD KILLED BY BEARS. The Cincinnati Bulletin of the 12th instant, relates the following incredible story :—A few days since a child was killed in the northern part of Decatur county, In., about sixty miles northwest of this city. The child was some distance from the house gathering nuts, when the bears came along and attacked and killed it. Shortly after this feat they met a man in the woods and chased him home, pursuing him to his very door, when he took down his gun and shot one of them within a few steps of his door, and, with some of his neighbors, succeeded shortly after in killing the other. This happened in the most populous part of the county."

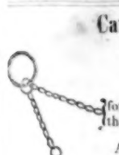
DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PEEKSKILL, N. Y. The Peekskill Democrat of Monday says—"Peekskill was last night the scene of one of the most destructive fires that ever has been witnessed in this vicinity.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cattle Ties.

75 dozen

CHAINS



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AT REDUCED PRICES,

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New Series of Elementary School Books,

BY WILLIAM RUSSELL, teacher of Elocution, late editor of the American Journal of Education, and author of several valuable works:—

1. A PRIMER.
2. A SPELLING BOOK.
3. A PRIMARY READER.

The books are designed to furnish Teachers with the means of imparting a thorough and systematic course of Elementary Instruction, in Spelling and Reading.

The Primer conducts the learner through the combination of letters found in Monosyllables, containing a vowel, or a diphthong, and two, three or four Consonants. Price, 8 cents.

The Spelling Book extends the combinations to Polysyllables, and adds a course of instruction on Punctuation, Numbers, Abbreviations, &c., adapted to juvenile reading. In the Primer and the Spelling Book, easy reading lessons alternate with the spelling columns; and both books are so arranged as to render the process of spelling conducive, as far as practicable, to thorough and expeditious progress in reading. To facilitate this result, suggestions to Teachers on methods of instruction are annexed to most of the lessons. Price, 17 cents.

The Primer and the Spelling Book of this series, are so prepared as to retain the benefit of systematic progress in reading, by means of spelling, (embracing the names and sounds of letters,) and, at the same time to admit of the method of teaching by means of a gradual arrangement of easy words, independently of spelling.

The Primary Reader contains a series of exercises in Articulation, designed to form habits of distinct Enunciation and correct Pronunciation; suggestions to teachers on the rudiments of Elocution; and a selection of easy reading Lessons, adapted to young learners. In difficult or peculiar passages in the reading Lessons, the Emphasis, Inflections, and Pauses, are indicated by Notation. Price, 20 cents.

To the above has been added a Reading Book of 428 pages, entitled

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL READER:

being a selection of pieces in Prose and Verse, with rules for reading and speaking. By Mr. Russell and John Goldsbury, A. M., designed for Common Schools and Academies.

In preparation, an Introduction to the American School Reader, by Messrs. Goldsbury and Russell.

The whole series has been prepared with reference to the formation of a correct and appropriate style of reading, in childhood and youth, as the only sure foundation for subsequent attainments in Elocution.

Copies will be furnished, gratuitously, for examination.

CHARLES TAPPAN, Publisher, 114 Washington street. Dec 21

New Books.

DAYS of the Gospel, by S. G. Bulfinch, 1 vol 16 mo.

The Christian in his Closet, or Prayers for Individuals, by Charles Brooks, 1 vol 12mo.

Expository Lectures on the principal passages of the Scriptures relating to the Doctrine of the Trinity. By George W. Burnap, 1v 12mo.

Proverbs, arranged in alphabetical order in two parts adapted to all ages, but especially designed for the young and the use of schools. By W. H. Porter, 1v 16mo.

The Morton Family, by a Young Lady, 1 vol 18mo.

Letters from a Landscape Painter, by Charles Lanman, author of Essays for Summer Hours, 1v 16mo.

Scenes in My Native Land, by Mrs L. H. Sigourney, 1v 16mo steel plates.

History of the Revolt of the British Colonies of America, by George Chalmers, 2v 8vo.

Most of the above new works are in the binder's hands, and will be published in a few days, by JAS. MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st. d21

A CHANGE AND DISCOUNT.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO.,

Respectfully give notice that in consequence of the **expiration** of their present **copartnership,** and of

New Arrangements

which require the settling of the affairs of the present firm,

Their whole Stock of Goods

will be offered for *sixty days,* (with all goods arriving previous to Feb. 1st,)

AT AUCTION PRICES.

The store will be closed on *Monday, Dec. 9th,* to *mark down the prices;* every article will be marked at its lowest

Auction Value,

and no deviation will be made (except for remnants.) The public must be aware that in putting forth an advertisement of this kind, we *must be in earnest,* and that we shall perform all that we promise, as we prefer to close our stock at private sale, at *auction prices,* to selling it at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Our stock was never more complete than at present, and comprises every desirable article for

Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel,

or for

Household Purposes.

OUR STOCK OF SHAWLS

is the largest in this country, and contains every quality imported, from the lowest to the most costly articles, and will be offered from *15 to 30 per cent. discount.* In the stock are some of those splendid *Paris Exposition Long and Square Cashmere Shawls,* and a large lot of *Highland* and other *comfort Shawls;* all of which will be offered at tempting prices.

Also, Super Cashmere, at 4,50
" " " 7,00
and super super " " 12,00

of Mode, Scarlet, Green, Blue, and Black centres, such as are selling at 6, 10, and 15 dolls. each.

OF SILKS AND SATINS

we can show an assortment of more than **70,000 yards,** in which will be found above 10,000 yards which we have been selling at 75 and 87½ cts., *marked down to 62½,* and a large lot of others *to 50 cts. and less;* and all our silks will be marked down 12½ to 37½ cts. per yard. Our assortment never was better than now, as we received by last packets *8 cases of rich Silks* for *Cloaks and Evening Dresses,* of the best quality and of uncommon styles, all of which will be offered at the same low prices.

OF CASHMERES, M. DE LAINES,

Rept Cashmeres, Chusans, and all *Stuff Dress Goods,* we can show a stock of over

100,000 yards,

of which 10,000 yards will be marked down to 1 s., 10,000 to 20 cts., 10,000 yards all wool, to 25 cts., of goods now selling at 25 to 42 cts., and all the finer qualities in proportion; among which are some of the richest and most costly *Paris Cashmere d'Ecosse* of styles not to be found elsewhere in this city.

OF BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Doeskins, Vestings, and other fabrics for *Gents'* wear, our assortment is unsurpassed for variety and excellence.

We shall offer 500 yards super **Broadcloth** at $2,00, 500 yards 6-4 **French Doeskins** at $2,00, such as are selling at $3,00; and all our **Cloths, Vestings,** and **Pantaloon Stuffs,** at the same low rates. In our stock are some of the finest **German** and **French Cloths, Doeskins** and **Vestings,** imported, and gentlemen will find it to their interest to examine them, as they will be offered at low prices.

MOURNING GOODS,

Bombazines, Alepines, Barbary Satins, Alpacas, and all other articles for mourning, will be marked at low prices. We shall offer a good article of *Lupins Bombazine* at 75 cts.

Silk Warp Alpacas at 62½ cts.
Cotton " 33½ "

and all our finer qualities at the same liberal discount.

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOAKINGS

at very low prices.

THIBET AND MERINO CLOTHS

of all colors and various qualities.

30 pieces of **Merinos** will be marked down to 87½ cts., and the finer qualities in the same ratio.

SILK VELVETS

of all colors.

HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS.

A full and complete stock. We shall offer *Linen Sheetings,* all Linen, 3 yards wide, at $1.00, and all other widths in proportion, down to 37½ for 6-4 wide.

Pillow-case Linens, fine, at 50 cts.

8-4 *White Damask Cloths* at $1,50.
8-4 *Brown* " " 62½ cts.

and all other sizes as low in proportion. *Piano and Table Cloths* of *Cotton, Worsted,* and the finest *Embossed Broadcloth.*

Linen Shirtings, best makes, at low rates. *Linen Cambric Hdkfs,* from 12½ cts., upward.

Bird's Eye Diaper, at 20 cts.

Marseilles Quilts, all sizes.
Cottons, bleached and unbleached, very cheap.
Flannels, all widths. Some all wool, as low as 25 cts.
Calicoes, yard wide, 12½ cts.,
do. 1 wide, 8½ cts.

ALSO,

A LARGE STOCK OF FANCY ARTICLES.

Embroideries, Chemisettes, Collars, trimmed and untrimmed, **Laces, Insertings, Edgings, Embroidered and Revere Stitched Linen Cambric Hdkfs., Ladies' and Gents.' Scarfs and Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Book, Swiss, Mull, Saccarilla, India,** and other **White Muslins,** and a large assortment of **Fancy Muslins** for evening dress, with many other articles not specified. Our whole stock, without any reserve, will be offered at such prices as will insure its rapid sale, as the business of the present firm will be brought to a close in February.

Original one price store, opposite the Marlboro' Hotel,

192 Washington Street, *Boston.*
GEO. W. WARREN & CO.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the last will and testament of JOHN BACON, 2d,

late of Natick, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to WILLARD BACON, Exr.

Natick, Dec 21, 1844. 3w*

Middlesex ss. To the heirs at law and all others interested in the estate of EDMOND WORCESTER, late of Brighton, in said county, yeoman, deceased, intestate, Greeting.

WHEREAS, John Ward, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance to the Judge of Probate of said county, the first account of his Administration upon the estate of said deceased. You are hereby notified to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Cambridge, in and for said county, on the second Tuesday in January next, to show cause, if any you have, against the allowance of the same.

By order of the Judge of Probate.

Dated at Cambridge this tenth day of December, A. D. 1844.

ISAAC FISKE, Regr.

d14 3w*

Family Bibles.

A LARGE assortment of Pulpit, Family and Pocket Bibles, in various styles of binding, from $1 to $20; also, Pocket Testaments, in all the different bindings, for sale cheap by CHARLES TAPPAN, 114 Washington st. d7

School Books.

ALL School Books now in use, for sale by the dozen or single, very cheap, by CHAS. TAPPAN, 114 Washington street. d7

Sleighs and Carriages.

HOLLIS HASTINGS,

HAS for sale a prime lot of custom made Sleighs and light Pungs, which will be first rate when the snow comes.

Also for sale, Carriages, Harnesses, Collars, Trunks, Wagons, Pew Cushions, Riding Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Carriage Lamps, brass bands, coach wrenches, harness buckles, trimmings, carriage lace, and a large quantity of wool flocks for stuffing, &c. &c. for sale.

Also, Drab Cloths for Carriage Lining, Morocco Skins and Painted Carpet.

Also, Paints, copal varnish, spirits turpentine, sponge blacking, Linseed and Neatsfoot Oil.

Framingham, Dec 7, 1844. tf

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber informs his friends that he has *now threaded* his way back to his former *stand* in *Framingham Centre,* where he will take *measures* to accommodate them and all others who are inclined to be *suited.*

He thanks his friends for former patronage, and he trusts he can please them again.

BENJ. THOMPSON.

Framingham, Nov. 23, 1844.

Situation Wanted.

A LADY who has had some experience in housekeeping wishes a situation as housekeeper. She would prefer to be employed within a few miles of the city. For reference or other information, please apply at this office. tf d14

Hydraulics and Mechanics.

A DESCRIPTIVE and historical account of Hydraulic and other machines for raising water, ancient and modern: with observations on various subjects connected with the Mechanic arts, including the progressive development of the steam engine, in five books, illustrated by nearly 300 engravings, by Thomas Ewbank. Received by CHARLES TAPPAN, 114 Washington st. d14

New Work on Poultry.

THE American Poulterer's Companion, a practical treatise on the breeding, rearing, fattening and general management of the various species of domestic Poultry, with illustrations, and Portraits of Fowls taken from Life, by C. N. Bement. Received and for sale by CHARLES TAPPAN, 114 Washington st. d14

Murray's Geography.

THE Encyclopedia of Geography, comprising a complete description of the Earth, Physical, Statistical, Civil, Political, &c., by Hugh Murray, F. R. S. E., illustrated by eighty-two maps, and about eleven hundred other engraving on wood. The whole brought up to the present time. Revised by Thomas G. Bradford. For sale by CHARLES TAPPAN, 114 Washington st. d14

Sketches of a New England Village.

SKETCHES of a New England Village, in the last century. The Sketches are true to nature, and some of the incidents which it records are of an exceedingly touching character. This little work is well calculated to interest the youthful mind and improve the heart. The above work is published by JAMES MUNROE & CO., price 25 cts. For sale by JAS. MUNROE & CO., No 134 Washington, opposite School street. d14

Bible News,

OR, Sacred Truths relating to the Living God, his only Son, and Holy Spirit, illustrated and defended in a continued series of Letters and Inquiries. To which is added a respectful address to the Trinitarian Clergy, relating to their manner of treating opponents. By Noah Worcester, D. D.; third edition. For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st. d14

Clothing! Clothing!!

MADE to order in the most fashionable manner to suit the Merchant, Farmer, Mechanic, and man of leisure, by the subscriber, over the store of E. H. Warren. Gentlemen who patronize this establishment may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch, and warranted to fit.

Grateful for past favors a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

EPHRAIM LORD.

Framingham, Dec 14, 1844. tf

School Books—Cheap.

CHARLES TAPPAN, Publisher and Bookseller, 114 Washington street, Boston, would invite all Booksellers, Country Merchants, Teachers and others who are in want of School or Miscellaneous Books, to examine his large stock, before purchasing elsewhere. In part are the following.

PRIMERS—by Sanders, Russell, Worcester, Emerson, Gallaudett, Wood, Bentley and Bumstead.

SPELLING BOOKS—by Russell, Emerson, New and New National, Worcester, Bumstead, Hazen, Cummings, Webster, Town, Cobb, Gallaudett and Saunders.

READING BOOKS—by Russell and Goldsbury, Sanders' 4 parts, Porters, Bumstead, Worcester's 4 parts, Pierpont, National, Am. First Class Book and Young Reader, Knowles's Rhetorical, Mrs Sigourney's Pictorial, Angell's Series, 6 parts, Emerson's Series, Abbot's Series, 3 parts, Putnam's Analytical, Improved Reader.

HISTORIES—by Olney, Robbins, Rollin, Grimshaw's France, England, Rome and Greece, Pinnock's, Goldsmith's England, Greece and Rome; Hale's, Hall's and Baker's, Worcester's, Goodrich's Willard's, Tytler's and Parley's.

GEOGRAPHIES—by Mitchell, Smith, Warren's, Olney, Woodbridge, Parley, and Willard; Malte Brun, Hall, Burritt, Geography of the Heavens, and Kendall's do do.

PHILOSOPHIES—by Swift, 2 parts, Comstock, Blake, Jones, Herschell, Olmsted, Parker, Phelps, and Smellie.

GRAMMARS—by Smith, Goldsbury, Parker, Kirkham, Hall, Pond, Murray, Green, Sanborn, Brown's Institute, Fowle's, Sarautt's Italian, Bolmar's French, Andrews' and Stoddard's Latin, and Follen's German.

CHEMISTRIES—by Gruy, Jones, Kames, Phelps, Grund, Comstock, Johnston and Turner.

ASTRONOMIES—by Wilkins, Olmstead, Blake, Norton, Gay.

GEOMETRIES—by Legendre, Davies, Grund, Peirce, Smith, Tillinghast and Holbrook.

ARITHMETICS—by Emerson, 3 parts, Smith, Greenleaf, Hall, Leonard, Colburn, Davies, Adams's old and new, Emerson's Key to 2d and 3d parts, and Key to all Arithmetics.

DICTIONARIES—by Webster, 8vo and school, Worcester, Johnson and Walker, Sheridan, Leavitt, Latin, Gardner's Abridgement of Leavitt's, Donnegan's Greek, Lemprieur's Classical.

Authon's Classical, Hemming and Tibbins French, Wilson's French, Boyer's French, Nugent's French, Meadow's French.

C. T. has on hand also, a large assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, &c., which he will sell very low for cash. n9

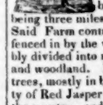
Farm for Sale,

In the centre of Saugus, known as the NECK FARM, situated about seven miles from Boston, and the same from Salem. It is also about midway between the two Eastern Railroads, being three miles from Lynn and three from Malden.—Said Farm contains about 83 acres of land, nearly fenced in by the water of Saugus River, and is suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing, salt marsh and woodland. It has upon it a good supply of fruit trees, mostly in bearing state, and contains the locality of Red Jasper, so noted by Geologists throughout the country, and other rare minerals. It has also a large two story Dwelling House, 38 by 34 feet, with two L's to the same, making it convenient for two families, and a never failing spring of good water. A Barn 50 by 36 feet, with Shed 20 by 16 attached, Granary, Woodsheds, Chaisehouse, Piggery, &c., all in good repair, and within 30 rods of school, and about the same from two meeting-houses.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. GEORGE PEARSONS.

o19 eoptf

Valuable Farm for Sale.

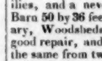


Situated 1¼ miles from the centre of Grafton, a large, pleasant and flourishing village, and about the same distance from the New England village, and within a few minutes ride of the Grafton depot. Said Farm contains about 90 acres of choice land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, and pasturage, with a good supply of fruit, apples in particular, much pains having been taken in the selection and pruning; well fenced with stone wall, and supplied with durable water in the house, yard and pasture. It is located on Brigham Hill, (so called) an excellent swell of land, having a deep and fertile soil, with a southeasterly slope. The buildings are large, commodious, and thoroughly built. The house is convenient for two families. The barn has a cellar under it, and is equalled by few in the State. About 16 acres of said land are covered with a heavy growth of wood and timber. The site is pleasant, having a commanding view of the scenery around, in a pleasant neighborhood, and within a few rods of a good school. It will be sold with the stock, tools, and crops, if desirable, and possession given at any time before April.

ALBERT STONE.

Grafton, Aug. 28. eoptApr1* aug31

A Good Farm for Sale.



In the northerly part of Grafton, about four miles from the centre of Westborough, and two from New England Village; is a good farm of 155 acres. The owner has become aged, and he wishes to sell it.

There are upon it two dwelling houses and two barns, under one of which is a good cellar. Twenty-eight acres of the land are well wooded. The soil on this farm is strong and good. It is well adapted to the dairy business. Water comes to the houses and barns in an aqueduct.

There is a variety of fruit trees on this farm. Apples, plums, quinces and peaches flourish here. The whole is fenced with a strong stone wall, and well watered. The farm will keep 20 cows and a yoke of oxen. A milkman takes the milk daily from the door.

All the stock on the farm is also offered for sale; the cows are a select set and are arranged so as to give milk, in turn, through the winter.

A good set of Farm Tools is offered with the farm; also, a large quantity of hay and grain.

A part of the purchase money may lie for 10 years. Possession will be given at any time when wanted.—Inquire of Hon. SAMUEL WOOD, of Grafton, or at the Ploughman Office.

Grafton, November 16, 1844. eoptf

Valuable Works on Farming, Gardening, &c., Cheap

THE FARMERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA, and Dictionary of Rural Affairs, embracing all the most recent discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry. Adapted to the United States, by Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq., F. R. S.

A SELECT MANUAL of Kitchen Gardening, and culture of Fruits, containing familiar directions for the most approved practice of each department.

THE UNITED STATES COMPLETE PRACTICAL RECEIPT BOOK, for the manufacturer, Tradesman, Agriculturist and Housekeeper.

THE FARMERS' MANUAL, a practical treatise on the nature and value of Manures, with a brief account of all the most recent discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry.

EVERY LADY HER OWN FLOWER GARDENER, by Louisa Johnson.

THE FARMERS' TREASURE, being a treatise on the Nature and Value of Manures, &c. by F. Falkner.

THE PRACTICAL FARMER, or spirit of the Boston Cultivator, containing a collection of valuable essays on Practical Agriculture, &c., by William Buckminster.

ELEMENTS OF SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, by Alonzo Gray, A. M.

LOUDON'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA of Gardening.

LOUDON'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA of Agriculture.

BRANDE'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA of Science, Literature and Art.

THE MUCK MANUAL, by Dr. S. L. Dana.

CHAPTAL'S AGRICULTURAL CHYMISTRY.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, by Dr. Liebig, with Notes by Dr. Webster.

ANIMAL CHEMISTRY, or Organic Chemistry in its application to Physiology and Pathology, by Justus Liebig, M. D., with additions by John W. Webster, M. D.; second edition.

THE BOTANICAL TEXT-BOOK, for Colleges, Schools, and private students, by Asa Gray, M. D.

A COLLECTION OF PLANTS of Boston and its vicinity, by Jacob Bigelow, M. D. Third edition, enlarged, and containing a Glossary of Botanical Terms.

LADIES' FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION, by Mrs. London.

HAND BOOK OF VEGETABLES AND PLANTS.

BUIST'S AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN DIRECTORY, containing directions for Plants for every month in the year. 1 vol. 8vo.

All Agricultural Books received as soon as issued, and sold low for cash, by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington street. nov16

New Books for Children.

JUST published: Think before you Act, by Mrs Sherwood.

Child's Delight, a Gift for the Young.

The Prize Story Book, translated from German.

The Hyacinth, or Affection's Gift.

Happy Hours, or the Home Story Book, by M. Cherwell.

Settlers in Canada, by Capt Marryatt, 2 vols.

Very Little Tales for Very Little Children, 2d series.

The History of a Day, or the Scholar and Truant contrasted.

The Little Keepsake Story Book.

Parent's Offering, or My Mother's Story of her own Home and Childhood.

Simple Stories in Simple Rhymes.

Child's Own Story Book, or Tales and Dialogues for the nursery, by Mrs Jerram.

Holiday Tales.

Short and Simple Prayers, with Hymns for the use of children, by the author of Bible Stories.

My Uncle the Clockmaker.

The World Before You, by Mrs Lee.

Boys' and Girls' Annual for 1845.

Youth's Keepsake for 1845.

The Annualette do do.

Little Gift do do.

St Nicholas Gift do do.

New Stories for Little Boys.

New Stories for Little Girls.

The above just published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School street. d7

Feather Beds Cleansed.

THE subscriber would most respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he still carries on the business of Renovating old Feathers, at No 2 Granite Court, near the Marlboro' Hotel, opposite the head of Franklin street, Boston, where, upon an entirely new principle, he dresses and renovates old Feathers, making them equal to new; and as the process is entirely confined to the operation of Steam, the Feathers dressed by his machine are rendered much cleaner, sweeter and softer than by any other method, without the possibility of their being scorched in drying, which is very liable to be the case in the ordinary mode. This advantage must appear obvious to all; and from the universal satisfaction which has been expressed by all who have given his Steam Apparatus a trial he does not fear thus highly to recommend it for general adoption, and as much labor is saved by his machinery, he can offer another inducement in the reduction of the price, and will cleanse the Feathers of old Beds when sent for and returned for $1,25, and if brought to his establishment and taken from thence $1, being a saving upon old charges of 150 to 200 per cent, besides the superiority of dressing, and warranted to kill all kinds of vermin in Beds or Mattrasses; no fear of disease getting from one bed to another, as they pass through a chemical process which kills all disease, and will take all bad smell from the feathers.

HENRY CARTER.

o19 3m

'Plumbe' Daguerrian Gallery.

OF

PATENT COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.

No. 75 COURT ST. (formerly Harrington's Museum.)

CONTAINING the largest collection of Daguerreotypes in the world. ADMITTANCE FREE. "Plumbe Patent" Colored Likenesses taken every day, without regard to weather, at THREE DOLLARS each, and a duplicate GRATIS!

A method has been discovered, and known only at this place, of painting the exact complexion and every variety of color in the dress. Thus, in addition to the unerring fidelity of the likeness, you have all the rich effect and high finish of the most exquisite painting.

☞ Persons sitting for their Miniatures at this establishment are guaranteed a perfect likeness and decidedly a better picture, colored nearer to nature, than at any other place, or no charge.

Apparatus and Instruction on reasonable terms.

☞ Prompt attention to PAID letters, and to those only. tf—d14

Gentlemen

ABOUT to order their supply of Clothing for the season, are respectfully invited to call and examine our large and varied assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, embracing every variety of Broad-cloths, Beaver Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, and Suttinets; also, a large assortment of new and fashionable Vestings.

N. B. Gentlemens' Clothing, of every style, made up in the best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction to the purchaser, or no sale.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, Oct. 12, 1844. tf

Guano.

THIS article, which is used so universally in England, and has become so celebrated for producing great crops on all descriptions of soil, and on poor land in particular, where its effects are astonishing, can now be procured in large or small quantities, of

HOVEY & CO.,
No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

aug24

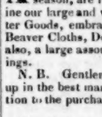
Nursery Trees.

THE subscriber has a variety of thrifty trees in his nursery, which are now suitable for transplanting. He has the usual varieties of apple trees, some peach trees and some quince bushes.

MICAH LELAND.

Sherburne, Nov. 16, 1844. 4w

Farm for Sale.



The subscriber offers for sale his Farm, consisting of 110 acres of excellent land. The Homestead is pleasantly situated on Silver st., containing thirty-five acres of land under a high state of cultivation, within ten minutes walk of the Green. The out lands contain twenty-five acres of valuable Timber. Said Farm is well fenced, and well watered, with good orchards, &c.

JOHN STILES.

Westfield, Nov 20, 1844. 3m n30

New Stock of Shoes.

THE subscriber is receiving direct from the manufacturers, a complete assortment of Ladies, Misses and Children's Shoes of superior quality.

—ALSO—

A prime lot of Men's and Boy's Winter Boots, all of which are offered for sale at the lowest cash prices.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, Oct. 12, 1844. tf

Henry G. Terry,

BOOK BINDER,

(*Over B. B. Mussey,*)
31 CORNHILL,
BOSTON.

Particular attention paid to Binding old Books, Music, Pamphlets, &c. d7 tf

Muffs, Buffalo Robes—Variegated.

LADIES—I have now in store one of the most extensive stocks, and the largest variety of FUR GOODS, to be found in New England, for the *wholesale* and *retail* trade.

Any style of Muffs, Boas, Tippets, &c., made to order, at short notice.

Your attention is respectfully invited at the old stand, 173 Washington street.

o26 WM. M. SHUTE.

POTTER'S

Botanic Garden and Nurseries,

CRANSTON, R. I.

100,000 FRUIT TREES of all the desirable varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, Mulberries, &c. &c., can be furnished at this establishment, suitable for transplanting this present spring—some are of large size.

Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberries, of the finest varieties.

Ornamental and Forest Trees, Evergreen Trees, Harrison's Double Yellow Rose, with a great variety of other choice Roses, Altheas, Syringo, Shrubs, Honeysuckles, Vines, Creepers, &c. &c.

Green and Hot House Plants.

This establishment contains the most extensive variety of plants to be found at any one place in New England; the selections have been made from the most noted sources in this country and Europe; and the Proprietor flatters himself that persons cannot obtain at any place in the Union, plants more genuine.—Persons wishing quantities will be furnished at lower prices than can be purchased at any similar establishment in the country.

Those in the city or vicinity, wishing to view the Plants, can by leaving Boston in the morning train of cars to Providence return in the afternoon, as the Nursery is but a mile from the city of Providence.

☞ Catalogues of the Plants will be distributed *gratis,* at the office of this paper.

☞ Trees and Plants packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the country.

ANSON HOWARD POTTER.

Cranston Botanic Garden, } tf
Nov 30, 1844. }

Farm for Sale.

A Farm situated in the easterly part of Stoneham, one mile from the Upper Meeting House in the North Village in Malden, seven miles from Boston, and within sixty rods of the contemplated extension of the Boston and Maine Railroad. The said Farm contains about seventy acres of good Land, divided into Mowing, Pasturing, Tillage, and about ten acres of Woodland.

There is on the above Farm 200 Apple, Pear and Peach Trees, a large part of which are grafted and in a bearing condition.

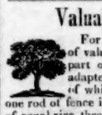
A good Dwelling House two stories high, with a Shed and Chaise-House attached, with Barn and other out buildings.

The above property was lately in the possession of Joseph Vinton, who has removed to Indiana, and will be sold at a reasonable price. Possession will be given immediately. For farther particulars inquire of the subscriber, in the centre of Stoneham, or of AARON GREEN, North Malden.

DARIUS STEVENS.

Stoneham, Sept 7, 1844. tf

Valuable Land for Sale.



For sale, by the subscriber, forty acres of valuable Land, situated in the westerly part of Framingham. Said land is well adapted for pasturage or tillage, every acre of which may be cultivated. By making one rod of fence it may be divided into two pastures of equal size, through each of which there runs a never failing stream of water. This land is well fenced; a large proportion is substantial stone wall.

A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired.

Also, five acres of Woodland, well wooded with oak and chestnut, situated in the northerly part of the town.

Also 11 acres of valuable Meadow, situated near the above mentioned woodland.

Also, 4½ acres of pasture, lying upon the road leading from Framingham to Sudbury.

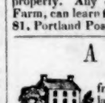
CHAS. E. HORNE.

Framingham, Aug. 24th, 1844. tf

A Rare Chance for an Extra Farm.

One of the best Farms in the County of Cumberland is now offered for sale, containing 165 acres of land, 120 of which is under cultivation, the residue in wood and pasture, which is the best in the neighborhood, with never failing springs of water; it now cuts 120 tons of English and 15 tons of salt hay, and with moderate dressing may be made to cut 200 tons of English in a very few years. It is within 20 minutes ride of Portland, Me.; is bounded on one side by tide water, has a wharf where mussles for dressing at 80 cents per cord can be landed, and along side of which a vessel of 120 tons can load with hay or wood. The buildings consist of a double two story house thoroughly finished and painted, 3 barns, a large shed, wood house and corn house, and has a young orchard of choice fruit trees. If a purchaser preferred it he might have his choice to take 125 acres with all the buildings, excepting one barn, or the whole property. Any one wishing to purchase a valuable Farm, can learn farther particulars by addressing box 81, Portland Post Office. tf my11

A Farm for Sale.



Situated in Methuen, Mass. 7 miles from Lowell, and 3 from Methuen Village, on the road to Nashua. Said farm contains 130 acres of land, in good repair: is suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing and wood land; has a large quantity of good fruit trees on it, a cottage house built of bricks, containing 11 rooms, suitable for one family or two; a barn, 70 by 38; cider mill, carpenter and shoe shops; buildings all new within 17 years, and in good repair. Said farm will be sold cheap. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN SMITH, living on the premises.

Methuen, Aug. 29, 1844. tf

Farmers in Andover and Vicinity

Can find Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's

PLOUGHS,

and a general assortment of FARMING TOOLS, at wholesale prices, at STIMPSON & DOLE'S. Ballard Vale, April 5, 1844.

School and Text Books—Cheap.

JAMES MUNROE & CO., Publishers and Booksellers, 134 Washington street, would ask the attention of Booksellers, Country Merchants, Teachers, School Committees and others to their large stock of Standard School Books and also of Greek and Latin Books for Academies and High Schools, supplies of which are kept constantly on hand; among them are

Goldsbury's Common School Grammar and Sequel.

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Sophocle's Greek Grammar and Exercises, Felton's Reader, Jacobs' Reader, Homer's Iliad.

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All the various courses used in studying the Spanish, French, German and Italian Languages.

Always on hand, a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books, suitable for School, Village, Lyceum and Parish Libraries, which, together with the text books, will be sold as low as by any other house in the city.

Stationery, a large assortment. tf o19

For Sale or Exchange,

V

THE POET'S CORNER.

THE MAID'S REMONSTRANCE.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

Never wedding, ever wooing,
Still a lovelorn heart pursuing,
Read you not the wrong you're doing
In my cheek's pale hue?
All my life with sorrow strewing,
Wed, or cease to woo.

Rivals banish'd, bosoms plighted,
Still our days are disunited;
Now the lamp of hope is lighted,
Now half quench'd appears,
Damp'd, and wavering, and benighted,
Midst my sighs and tears.

Charms you call your dearest blessing,
Lips that thrill at your caressing,
Eyes a mutual soul confessing,
Soon you'll make them grow
Dim, and worthless your possessing,
Not with age, but woe!

THE LEVELLER—DEATH.

The king he reigns on a cloth of gold,
Fenced round by a right divine;
The baron he sits in his castle old,
Drinking his treacherous wine:
But below, below, in his ragged coat,
The beggar he tuneth a hungry note,
And the spinner is bound to his weary thread,
And the debtor lies down with an aching head.
So the world goes,
So the stream flows;
Yet there's a fellow whom nobody knows,
Who maketh all free,
On land and sea,
And forceth the rich like the poor to flee.

The lady lies down in her warm, white lawn,
And dreams of her painted pride:
The milk-maid sings to the wild-eyed dawn
Sad songs on the cold hill side;
And the bishop smiles, as on high he sits,
On the scholar who writes and stares by fits;
And the girl who her nightly needle plies,
Looks but for the source of life and dies.
So the world goes,
So the stream flows;
Yet there's a fellow that nobody knows,
Who maketh all free,
By land and sea,
And forceth the rich like the poor to flee.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A Pine Woods Wedding.

The Red River Republican gives a curious sketch of life amid the forests of the Southwest. It is very unlike our ideas in this latitude, but it is perfectly natural, nevertheless.

After describing a rural feast, and the beauty of the ladies present thereat, the following is recorded as an unexpected interruption, for a time, to the festivities.

"Mounted on a mule which had evidently been debarred the rights of his tribe to corn and fodder for a serious length of time, were two beings, certainly of primitive origin—a gay cavalier and a captivating dulcinea! The charger not exactly caparisened like a palfrey of the Elizabethan age, walked deliberately, and we thought at the time, with "malice aforethought," up to a decayed pine log, and came to a dead stand. Off rolled the knight in a perfectly "don't care" manner, and without casting a glance at the fair one by his side, or giving her the slightest assistance in dismounting, he drew a bee line for the encampment, jumping over every thing that offered any obstruction to his passage, and singing at the top of his voice.

By way of accompaniment he cracked with inimitable grace, a huge whip, which he flourished above his head, and gave a yell that would have met the approval of a committee of Camanche braves.

"He's come," said a friend near us, who was indulging in a cachinatory fit at the strange phenomenon.

"The wild man of the woods for a V!" cried a wag on our right, who had mounted a log to have a clear view of the critter.

Our hero heard not, or heeded not these complimentary remarks, but made his way up to the company in fine style. He was indeed an original. His height could not have been less than six feet four, without shoes or stockings, which he considered useless appendages. He wore a shocking bad hat, with a hole in the top, through which a tuft of red hair found egress, and waved to and fro, like the cap of a cornstalk on a windy day. His coat was of nut-dyed, home manufacture, minus the skirt, which he said he had lost in an encounter with a wild cat he had slain on the road. His shirt collar was thrown open, disclosing a breast tanned by the sun of some twenty years, and his inexpressibles, which seemed to be on bad terms with his feet, leaving them about two feet to the leeward, were hitched up on one side with a buckskin brace, giving them a zig zag appearance, decidedly unique. Surveying the assemblage for a moment, with the attention he would have given to a menagerie of wild beasts, he broke forth thus:

"Fellers, I'd just like to know if there's a squire in these parts!"

"Do you mean the parish Judge?" asked an estimable citizen.

"Yes, I 'spose—don't care a pine knot who, so's he can do the thing," replied the stranger, giving his whip a peculiar crack.

"What may be your business, friend?" inquired a demure "sovereign" in the crowd.

"Nothin' much, no how," replied the modern Nimrod. "I only wants the feller that can harness me and that gal on old Rattler, yonder.—She's just the loudest gal I reckon in the settlement—as slick as a peeled naple, and as clear grit as a skinned tater rolled in the sand: and I'm called a whole team and a dog under the wagon. I've snaked it about these woods for a week looking for a 'squire to hitch us, and wore out a pair of deerskin britches looking for him; and I wish I may go through a gum tree head foremost, if I'm going to pack Suze any further. I came here to yoke her, and here I'm goin' to stay."

The roar of laughter that followed this simple recital was deafening. We lost four buttons in convulsive fits, and it is quite probable we should have suffered largely in that line had not the Parish Judge arrived at that moment, and given a new turn to affairs. The Judge, as all our readers know, is supposed by many to be of Gallic descent, although we have authority in saying that he is a "native, and to the manor born." Unlike the great poet's justice,

"In fair round belly with good capon lined,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and instances."

He is as lean as a Grahamite, living entirely on bran pudding and fricaseed radishes. With the undying zeal of an Israelite he thunders forth anathemas against four footed animals, and considers ornithology a fit study for cannibals.—These are the sentiments of the Judge, albeit in politics he strangely enough, "goes the whole hog."

At one time, we learn, he was an expounder of the Methodist faith, and traversed the country in company with the devout and exemplary Father Redine. On the present occasion he was dressed in the height of the fashion. He wore a "west of England" invisible green coat, the collar of which was perpendicular and corded a la collegian, giving the wearer quite a magisterial appearance. His cashmere vest was buttoned close up to his chin, over the top of which protruded an enormous pair of jet whiskers, such as are worn by brigands, whom sensitive young ladies hold in such high esteem. His pantaloons, of fancy stripe, were neatly strapped to a pair of patent leather boots; and French kids encased his small, delicate hands, in which he held the license that was to bind together "two willing hearts."

The Judge now proceeded to business, calling on the gay Lothario we have imperfectly described, to "trot out" his bride.

"You're the man for my yellow quarter,*" said our hero in ecstatics, and away he went in a run for Suze. With one effort of his brawny arm, he took her from the mule and brought her to the centre of an enclosure formed by the company, his eye dilating and his whole frame exhibiting signs of joy unspeakable. The bride was a bouncing prairie beauty, on whom Time had smiled in his rapid course. She wore a blue calico dress, full in every part, thus permitting

"Every grace
To run a race."

A string of blue beads ornamented a good, substantial neck—none of your "swan-like" things—and her head gear was a cotton handkerchief with scarlet stripes, and yellow ground work, tied gracefully under the chin, and concealing the flaxen curls that straggled for liberty. Her shoes might have given your recherche fashionable ladies the hysterics, but they united comfort and durability and effectually closed the door to that fell destroyer, consumption. Her blue eye, as it rested on the chosen one, spoke eloquently of abiding love, and her handsome face was wreathed in smiles.

The Judge glanced at the paper in his hand, and then in a solemn, impressive tone, demanded of the groom—

"Will you take Susan Jenkins to your lawful wedded wife?"

"Well, hoss, I reckon I will. I would'nt have rid since daylight and packed her here, if I did'nt mean to do the clean thing," answered our hero.

"And you, Susan, will you take Cyrus Snorter, as your lawful wedded husband?"

"Yes, 'squire, that I will. Dad said I oughter married Bill Swizzle; but I'll see him hanged first. He danced with old ugly Bets Foler, and give her a bran new shawl. Besides that he got drunk, fell off his horse and broke his leg. Sy is good enough for me," replied the spirited beauty.

This was too much for Sy. He jumped for joy, and clasped the adorable "Suze" to his bosom giving her a smack that resembled the noise created by the popping of a cork from a champaigne bottle.

"Stop sir," said the Judge, "the ceremony is not complete."

"Go it my squire," shouted Sy, "I will be as quiet as a wild cat ketching a deer."

The silken knot was now tied, and amid the huzzas of the men, and the smiles and white 'kerchiefs waving of the ladies, Sy carried his blushing bride to the mule, placed her behind him, and in a twinkling was on the road to home and happiness.

* Half Eagle.

THE MOTHER AND HER FAMILY.

Philosophy is rarely found. The most perfect sample I ever met, was an old woman, who was apparently the poorest and the most forlorn of the human species—so true is the maxim which all profess to believe, and none act upon invariably, viz: that happiness does not depend on outward circumstances. The wise woman to whom I have alluded, walks to Boston, a distance of twenty or thirty miles, to sell a bag of brown thread and stockings, and then patiently walks back again with her little gain. Her dress, though tidy, is a grotesque collection "of shreds and patches"—coarse in the extreme.

"Why don't you come down in a wagon?" said I, when I observed she was wearied with her long journey.

"We hav'nt got any horse," she replied; "the neighbors are very kind to me, but they can't spare their'n, and it would cost as much to hire one as all my thread would come to."

"You have a husband—don't he do any thing for you?"

"He is a good man—he does all he can, but he's a cripple and an invalid. He reels my yarn, and mends the children's shoes. He's as kind a husband as a woman need to have."

"But his being a cripple is a heavy misfortune to you," said I.

"Why, ma'am, I don't look upon it in that light," replied the thread woman. "I consider that I've a great reason to be thankful that he never took to any bad habits."

"How many children have you?"

"Six sons and five daughters, ma'am."

"Six sons and five daughters! What a family for a poor woman to support!"

"It's a family, ma'am; but there ain't one of 'em I'd be willing to loose. They are all healthy children as need to be—all willing to work, and all clever to me. Even the littlest boy, when he gets a cent now and then for doing an errand, will be sure to bring it to me."

"Do your daughters spin your thread?"

"No, ma'am; as soon as they are big enough they go out to service, as I don't want to keep them always delving for me; they are always willing to give me what they can; but it's right and fair that they should do a little for themselves. I do all my spinning after the folks are abead."

"Don't you think you should be better off if you had no one but yourself to provide for?"

"Why, no, ma'am, I don't. If I had'nt been married I should always had to work as hard as I could, and now I can't do no more than that. My children are a great comfort to me, and I look forward to the time when they'll do as much for me as I have done for them."

Here was true philosophy! I learned a lesson from that poor woman which I shall not soon forget. [Miss Sedgwick.

THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

BY E. S. THOMAS.

The British, in possession of Boston, had learnt that a quantity of public stores were deposited at Concord, nineteen miles distant, and determined to send out a force sufficient to destroy them. Another, and a much more important object of the expedition was, to capture, if possible, John Hancock and Samuel Adams, who were known to be in that neighborhood, and upon whose hands a price had been set.

On the night of the 18th of April, 1775, the British landed eight hundred men in Charlestown, who took up their line of march through Mentomy (now called West Cambridge) and Lexington, to Concord; it was a calm star light night, and they moved with all possible stillness; at West Cambridge they passed my father's house, and their tread awoke him; he arose, stood at the window and counted their platoons. As soon as they had all passed, he seized his musket and started across the country, every road of which was familiar to him. In his progress he fell in with numbers on the same errand—that was, to get ahead of the enemy, and alarm the country, in both of which they succeeded, so that when the British arrived at Lexington, eleven miles from Boston, at five o'clock in the morning, they found the militia assembling; they had intelligence of the enemy's movements, some hours before, and promptly assembled again at beat of drum. When the British came within striking distance, Major Pitcairn rode forward and called out, "Disperse, you damned rebels, disperse!" and, without waiting to see whether they would or not, fired his pistol, which was a signal for a volley from the advance, which killed eight; the others dispersed, and the British pursued their way to Concord, where they arrived without interruption, and destroyed the stores, but Hancock and Adams had made their escape. They then commenced a retreat, to do which they had to pass the north bridge; at the foot of it Captain Davis had drawn up his company, (the Concord Light Infantry,) and then and there the first volley was fired by the Americans, in that cause which gave independence to America and freedom to the world. In the mean time the minute men were pouring in from all quarters, and the British found themselves so hotly pressed, that had it not been for a reinforcement of about a thousand men, with two field-pieces, under Lord Percy, whom Governor Gage had dispatched to their assistance, not a man of the detachment would have got back to Boston. The reinforcement met the retreating column near Lexington, greatly diminished in numbers and almost exhausted, having taken no refreshment since they left Boston, whence they were yet distant eleven miles, and had to fight every inch of the way.

The plan then adopted by Lord Percy, was one of the most savage warfare; his troops fell off from the front, entered the houses of the Americans, plundered them of whatever they could carry, set fire to the buildings, and then joined the rear, thus giving an opportunity to their whole force to plunder; but so hot was the pursuit, a large portion of the fires were extinguished before they had done much damage. When they had passed the foot of the rocks, they entered the plain of West Cambridge, seven miles from Charles River, and quite a village for about two miles: at least I found it so when a school boy ten years after, and there was no appearance of any addition to it since the Revolution.

It is proper here to remark, that there were two taverns in West Cambridge—one kept by a Mr. Cooper, the resort of the Whigs; the other by a Mr. Bradish, and the resort of the Tories. There were three families on the road within a fourth of a mile, by the name of Adams, a name hateful to the British; in one of these a lady was confined the night before: the enemy entered the house, took the bed on which she lay with her infant at the breast, and carried them into the yard and left them there. A little boy, about five or six years old, had taken shelter under his mother's bed—his foot projected from beneath the drapery—a British soldier thrust his bayonet through it, and for a minute pinned it to the floor; the boy did not even utter a cry: this fact I had from his mother. They then plundered the house and set it on fire, but the Americans entered in a few minutes, extinguished the fire, and restored the mother and infant to their room and bed. Their next exploit was at the Whig tavern, into which they fired more than a hundred bullets, the holes made by them were filled up, but the marks are visible to this day. It was a singular fact that three old men, of seventy years and upwards each, who were Tories, the battle coming on them so unexpectedly, took shelter in this tavern, (Cooper's,) where the British found them and put them to death.

The name of one of them was Winship. I well remember his son. The heavy discharges of musketry at the tavern brought my mother into the street or road, who had learned nothing certain of what had been going on, since my father had left her on the previous evening. To her utter astonishment she saw the battle raging at less than half a mile distant; she instantly returned into the house, secured a large bag of currency so much wanted at this time, and a few small articles, then taking one child of two years old in her arms, and having two older hanging to her apron, she sallied forth to go to a Captain Whittemore's, about two miles distant, across the fields, on the bank of Mystic river, (women and children had already fled there, to the number of a hundred of the former, and two or three hundred of the latter.) She had scarcely set foot in the road, when one child cried for bread; she returned to the house, and cutting a loaf, gave a piece to him that wanted it, and tying the remainder up in her apron, she was again in the road. In the meantime the battle had approached so near, she was within point blank shot of the retreating enemy, who let go a whole volley at her, which did no other damage than to pass two balls through her cap. The Americans saw her perilous situation, and called out to her, "Run, good woman, run!" She did so, and arrived safe at the house of refuge.

The enemy, in the meantime, sent out a flanking party with the intention to cut off the retreat of the mother and child—an object which they came nigh accomplishing—for the Americans did not succeed in turning their flank until they had approached the house near enough to lodge bullets in it—and a very large elm tree, within twenty-five feet of the house, was spattered with them, which I took great pleasure in cutting out ten or twelve years after. After my mother's escape, they entered the house, took every article of clothing and bedding, except the beds themselves, which they ripped open, split up the furniture, and then set fire to the house—but the building was saved. They also killed a horse in the stable, and some hogs in a pen.

Near my father's dwelling was Bradish's Tory tavern. When they arrived at that, Mrs. Bradish, who was in delicate health, rose from her easy chair to retire from the front of the house; she had not left it a minute, when a ball passed through the back of it; it was the only one fired at the house, and was probably done inadvertently. The British officers, who had been in the habit of making trips to the country, particularly on Sunday, knew every family, which was Tory, for many miles round, and dealt with them accordingly, when they had the opportunity. It was not until dark that they arrived in Charlestown, when the Americans withdrew from the contest, and the British encamped on Bunker's hill. The next morning they entered Boston.

The loss on both sides has been differently stated and my memory does not serve with certainty on this subject; but a pamphlet which I remember to have read, containing affidavits of many occurrences of the day, it seems to me put down the loss of the British at two hundred and forty-five, besides many wounded, and that of the Americans at one hundred and forty—but I am not certain, nor have I any authorities at hand, to refer to, on the subject.

A monument has been erected on the spot where the FIRST blood was spilled, on which is the following inscription:

SACRED
TO THE
LIBERTY AND RIGHTS OF MANKIND!
The Freedom and Independence of
AMERICA,
Sealed and defended with the Blood of her Sons.
This Monument is erected by the Inhabitants of
LEXINGTON,
Under the patronage and the expense of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to the memory of their fellow citizens,
Ensign ROBERT MONROE, Messrs. JONAS PARKER, ISAAC MUZZY, CALEB HARRINGTON, and ASHAEL PORTER, of WOBURN,
Who fell on this field, the first victims to the sword of British Tyranny and Oppression, On the morning of the ever memorable Nineteenth of April, A. D. 1775.
THE DIE WAS CAST!!!
The Blood of Martyrs in the cause of God and their Country,
Was the Cement, of the Union of these States, then Colonies, and gave the Spring to the Spirit, Firmness and Resolution of their Fellow Citizens.
They rose as one man to avenge their brethren's blood, and at the point of the sword to assist and defend their NATIVE rights, they nobly dared to be free!!!
The contest was long, bloody, and affecting. Righteous Heaven approved the solemn appeal; Victory crowned their arms; and Peace, Liberty and Independence of the United States of America, was their glorious reward.
Built in the year 1779. [Rover.

The violence of the wind was so great on Sunday that between 10 and eleven o'clock A. M., the whole northern gable end of the new Depot of the Hartford and Springfield Rail Road, in this town, was blown in, so that it leaned inwards, in angle of about four feet from the perpendicular—about fifteen feet of the top part fell to the ground—the rest is propped up, but it must all come down to be rebuilt, at a probable cost to the company of $1,000. A shanty near the old bridge, built for the reception of an engine, was blown across the track, and deposited in a garden opposite.

[Springfield Republican.

Hon. Thomas Morris, the candidate of the Liberty party for the Vice Presidency, died suddenly at his residence near Bethel, Clermont county, Ohio, Saturday morning, 7th inst. He was apparently in vigorous health before his decease. He has been a member of the Legislature, Judge, United States Senator, &c.

In the New Hampshire Legislature, on Friday, Mr. Fifield introduced a bill to incorporate the Boston, Concord and Maine Railroad Company, which was read twice and referred to the committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals. The proposed route of this railroad is by the way of Meredith, Plymouth, Haverhill, &c.

The celebrated Congress Spring at Saratoga, produces its owner, Dr. Clarke, an income of twenty thousand dollars a year.

A Story for the Young.

THE TIMELY AID.

"Take care of that wolf, my son," said Mrs. Maylie to a boy about twelve years old, who had come home from school in a very ill humor with a playmate, and kept saying harsh things about him, which were but oral evidences of the unkind feeling he cherished within.

"What wolf, mother?" asked Alfred, looking up with surprise.

"The wolf in your heart. Have you already forgotten what I told you last evening about the wild beasts within you?"

"But you told us, too," spoke up little Emily, "about the innocent lambs. There are gentle and good animals in us, as well as fierce and evil ones."

"O yes. Good affections are the innocent animals of your hearts, and evil affections the cruel beasts of prey that are lurking there, ever ready if you will permit them, to rise up and destroy your good affections. Take care, my children, how you permit the wild beasts to rage. In a moment that you know not they may ravage some sweet spot."

"But what did you mean by saying that there was a *wolf* in brother Alfred. Tell me the meaning of that mother."

"Yes, do, mother," joined in Alfred, whose ill humor had already begun to subside.—"I want to know what the wolf in my heart means."

"Do you know any thing about the nature of wolves?" asked Mrs. Maylie.

"They are very cruel, and love to seize and eat up dear, little innocent lambs," said Emily.

"Yes, my children, their nature is cruel, and they prey upon innocent creatures. Until now, Alfred, you have always loved to be with your playmate, William Jarvis."

Alfred was silent.

"Was it not so, my dear?"

"Yes, ma'am; I used to like him."

"Frequently you would get from me a fine large apple, or a choice flower from the garden to present to him. But the tender and innocent feelings that prompted you to do this have perished. Some wolf has rushed in and destroyed them. Is it not so?"

Alfred sat in thoughtful silence.

"Think, my son," continued Mrs. Maylie.—"How innocent, like gentle lambs, were your feelings, until now. When you thought of William, it was with kindness. When you played by his side, it was with a warm, even tender regard. But it is not so now. Some beast of prey has devoured these lambs—these innocent creatures that sported in your bosom. If the angry, raging wolf has not eaten them up, where are they? Before you permitted yourself to feel anger against William, gentle creatures leaped about happily, in your breast; but you feel them no longer,—only the wolf is there. Will you let him still rage, and devour your lambs, or will you drive him out?"

"I will drive him out, mother, if I can. How shall I do it?" Alfred said earnestly, and with a troubled look.

"By resisting him, even unto the death.—You have the power. You have weapons that will prevail. Try to forget the fault of William—try to excuse him—think of his good qualities, and assure yourself of what I know to be true, that he never meant to offend you. If the angry wolf growl in your bosom, thrust bravely at him, as you would, were you, weapon in hand, defending a sheep fold; and he will, and must retire, or die at your feet. Then innocent lambs will again be seen, and their sports delight your heart. Then you will feel no more anger towards your young friend, but love instead."

"I don't think I am angry with William, mother," Alfred said—

"But you were just now."

"Yes—but the wolf is no longer in my heart," the boy replied, smiling. "He has been driven out."

"And innocent creatures can now sport there unharmed. I am glad of it. Do not again Alfred, do not any of you, my children, permit ravenous beasts to prey upon the lambs of your flocks. Fly from them in as much terror as you would fly from the presence of a wolf, a tiger, or a lion, were one to meet you in a forest. They are equally hurtful - one injures the body, the other the soul."

"Tell us now, mother, about the wolf that like to have killed Uncle Harper when he was a little boy, no bigger than me," spoke up Charley, the youngest of Mrs. Maylie's treasures.

"O yes, mother, tell us all about it," said Alfred.

"I've told you that very often," the mother returned.

"But we want to hear it again. Tell it to us, wont you mother?"

"O certainly. Many years ago, when I was a little girl, not bigger than Emily, we lived at the foot of a high mountain, in a wild, unsettled country. There were but few neighbors and they were at great distances from us. At that time, bears, wolves, and panthers were in the region where we lived, and often destroyed the sheep of the settlers and otherwise annoyed them. The men used frequently to go out and hunt them, and kill off these their forest-enemies in great numbers.

"One day, when your Uncle Harper was about five years old, our father took us in his wagon to visit a neighbor about six miles up among the mountains. This neighbor had a little boy just Harper's age, and they were together in the garden, and about the house all the morning. After dinner, they were dressed up nicely, and again went out to play.

"'Come," said Harper's companion, "let us go and see brother Allen's bird trap. He caught three pheasants, yesterday. Maybe we'll find one in it to-day."

"Harper was very willing to go. And so they started right into the woods, for the forest came up close to the house, and went off entirely out of sight. They had not been long before a neighbor, who lived about a mile off, came over to say that a very large wolf had been seen a few hours before.

"'Where is Harper?" my mother asked, quickly, going to the door and looking out.

"'I saw him a little while ago, playing about here with Johnny some one replied."

"'But where is he now" and our mother went out of doors, and looking all around the house and in the garden.

"'They've gone off to my bird trap, without doubt," said Allen, a stout boy, over sixteen years of age. "Johnny has been there several times within a day or two."

"'Do run and see," urged our mother. Allen took up his gun and started off quickly towards the place where he had set his bird trap. Two or three took other directions, for, now that it was known a wolf had been seen, all were alarmed at the absence of her children. In about five minutes after Allen had left the house, we were startled by the sharp crack of a rifle in the direction he had taken. For the next five minutes we waited in dreadful suspense; then we were gladdened by the sight of Allen, bringing home the children. But when we heard all that had occurred, we trembled from head to foot. Allen had gone quickly towards the place where he expected to find the little truants. When he came in sight of the trap, he saw them on the ground close to it, and was just going to call out to them to take care or they would spring it, when the dark body of a large wolf came in quickly between him and the children. There was not a moment to be lost, if the cruel beast reached them, destruction would be inevitable. Quickly presenting his rifle, he took a steady aim and fired. A fierce howl answered the report,—as the smoke arose from before his eyes, he saw the "gaunt gray robber," of the wilderness, rolling upon the ground. The bullet had sped with unerring certainty.

"How thankful we were," added Mrs. Maylie, "when, knowing how great had been the danger, we saw the children safe from all harm."

"Does Uncle Harper remember it?" asked Charley.

"Yes; he says he can just remember something about it; but he was a very small boy then."

"That was a *real* wolf," remarked Emily—"but the wolves, and tigers, and lambs you have been telling us about, are not real, are they? Real animals can't live in us."

"If there was nothing real about them, could they hurt you, dear?"

"No."

"But the wolves, I spoke about do hurt you. Must they not be real, then?"

"Not real like the big hairy wolf I saw at the show?"

"Oh, no, not real, like that; not clothed in flesh; but still real, so far as power to harm you is concerned; and surely that is reality enough,—don't you think so?"

"Yes, real, that way. But, still," Alfred said, "I can't understand how a real wolf can be in me; for a wolf is much bigger than I am."

"But I don't mean a flesh and blood wolf, but something in you that partakes of the wolf's cruel nature, and, like the wolf, seeks to destroy all in you that is good, and harmless, and innocent. There may be in you something that corresponds to the fierce nature of the wolf, and something that corresponds to the gentle nature of the lamb. Both of these cannot be active at the same time. If you let the wolf rule, your gentle lambs, as I before told you, will be destroyed."

The children now understood their mother better, though they could not clearly comprehend all that was meant by the wild beasts and innocent creatures in the human heart. Perhaps some of riper years, who have been tempted to read thus far, in the hope of getting something better than has been given, will see the subject more clearly. To them we would say—

If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them. [Arthur's Mag.

A DOG STORY.

There is another dog story, which we have lately heard, and which contains some most amusing points in relation to personal, or rather *canine* identity. A laboring man in East Boston, who was connected with the eastern railroad, owned a dog, which had been in his family ever since it was a puppy. One day it was missed, and after fruitless efforts had been made to find it, the owner supposed that it must have been stolen, and gave notice to all the laborers, agents and conductors on the railroad to that effect. Now it happened that a man in Charlestown had in his possession a dog, which he declared he had owned a long time, but which the E. Boston citizen vehemently protested was the identical dog which he had lost. After much dispute, the East Boston claimant determined to enforce his rights at law, and an action of *trover* was brought into the justices court at Boston. On the day of trial the parties and all their personal friends appeared, together with the dog, which the Charlestown claimant produced securely fastened by a chain. There was a great conflict in the testimony. It was clear that each party had owned *a* dog, and equally clear that the two dogs were very similar—the same general appearance—the same expression—and what was strange, the same tricks. At length the counsel for the plaintiff exclaimed: "May it please your honor, the dog is present, and we propose that he shall speak for himself."

"Under which king, Bezonian? speak or die!

The court gave little heed to this, but the plaintiff himself taking the hint, said to the dog: "Rollo, do you want to go home?" "Bow wow wow," barked the dog, in a style of utmost familiarity.—Now although this testimony had not been ruled in, yet like the evidence of some other witnesses when objected to, it *was* in, and would have undoubtedly had an effect. But in this stage of the proceedings, the defendant's counsel incautiously remarked, that the plaintiff could only recover, at the extent, twenty dollars, and the dog would remain in the defendant's possession. The plaintiff, all unlearned in the law, and little knowing of the distinction between *trover* and *replevin*, was highly indignant; nay, he seemed rather disposed to rebuke his own counsel. "The money is no object," he exclaimed in a whisper; "but the dog I must have." Thereupon his counsel, in a somewhat indiscreet manner, informed the court that he would become non-suit in order to commence an action of replevin for the dog himself. Nothing could have been more unfortunate than this declaration, for it happened that the defendant had a brother present, who was going to sea in a vessel which was to sail the next day from Portsmouth, N. H., and to him the defendent committed the dog, in order that the replevin writ might not be served.

It happened that the sailor started for Portsmouth with the dog, over the eastern railroad, and as we stated before, the plaintiff had given notice to all the conductors on that road that his dog was stolen.—Thus it came to pass, that the man was regarded in the light of a thief, by these persons.—But he made out to satisfy them until he arrived at Newburyport. Here, while standing on the outside of the car with the dog secured by a chain in his hand, at the depot, one of the railroad people stepped up, and taking hold of the chain, coolly said, "I won't trouble you to carry that dog any farther."

"I don't ask you to trouble yourself at all, and will thank you to let go this chain."

"Sir," was the reply. "the dog is stolen, and I shall take him from you."

Hereupon a struggle ensued, and all three came to the ground. Meanwhile the cars set off at full speed. "This is pretty well," said the sailor; "I should like to know how I am to get to Portsmouth to-night and my ship sails to-morrow."

His captor informed him that he could not get to Portsmouth that night and offered to take him to a tavern. So the two men and the dog got into the wagon, but the railroad man, instead of going to the tavern, drove to a justice of peace, where he entered a complaint against his companion as a thief, alleging that he found in his possession this dog, which he had stolen, and which he had known for several years! The justice accordingly made an examination.

"Your name, young man," he demanded. The sailor, thinking this a pretty joke, answered, "Justice."

"Your sirname?"

"Cash," was the reply.

"Justice Cash," wrote down the magistrate. Now, this was so obviously false, that taken in connection with the other facts proved, the magistrate did not hesitate to order the prisoner to give bail for his appearance at the next court for stealing; and for want thereof committed him to jail.

Meanwhile the Charlestown claimant went to Portsmouth to see his brother off; but as the ship had sailed, he presumed all was right, and it was not until he was returning to Boston, that he saw in the cars a man with the identical dog which he supposed had gone to sea. But this was not the worst of it, for he also found that his brother instead of being at sea, was in Newburyport jail, where he had been for several days, reflecting, probably, upon the vanity of human expectations. He came out on bail, and his first act was to bring an action against the railroad people for trespass and false imprisonment. Eminent counsel have been retained on both sides, and we may expect to hear from the matter again. The dog we will add, is in possession of the East Boston man. [Law Reporter.

ORIGIN OF THANKSGIVING.

In the first book of records under the "Court of Assistants" of Massachusetts; under date of June 1 1632, it is recorded as follows:—"This Court taking into consideration the great mercy of God vouchsafed to the Church of God in Germany and the Pallatinate, have appointed the 13th day of this present month to be kept as a day of Thanksgiving throughout the several plantations."

In June, 1633, the Court ordered as follows:—"The 19th day of this present month is appointed to be kept as a day of publique thanksgiving throughout the several plantations." The same year, October 3d, it is recorded as follows:—"In regard of the many and extraordinary mercies which the Lord hath been pleased to vouchsafe of late to the plantation, the plentiful harvest, ships safely arrived with persons of spetiall use and quantity, &c. it is ordered that Wednesday, the 16th day of this present month, shall be kept as a day of publique thanksgiving throughout the several plantations." This was probably the first "thanksgiving" in Massachusetts which had reference to the ingathering of the harvest.

We find no mention of any Thanksgiving for the next three years. In 1637, the Court appointed the 15th of the fourth month [June] to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving in the several churches. In 1638, the record says—"Intimation to be given to the Elders of our several churches of the desire of the Court to keep the last Thursday of the 8th month [October] a day of Thanksgiving for the safe-coming of so many ships this year, and the seasonable weather in the spring and now to ripen the harvest."

In 1639, "It was ordered that the 28 day of this present month [November] should be kept a day of public Thanksgiving through the Churches, those Churches that have kept a day already are left to their liberty."

It is presumed that from this time the custom prevailed, and probably without interruption, of celebrating the gathering in of the agricultural crops by a thanksgiving festival. It will be perceived that all the thanksgiving already referred to were appointed by the Court of Assistants. Whether the Governor had any voice in the matter, or whether any Proclamation, according to later custom, was then issued either by the Governor or the Court, we have not ascertained. The first Proclamation for a day of thanksgiving, which we have seen, is the following, copied from "The New England Weekly Journal" of October 21, 1728:—

By His Excellency
WILLIAM BURNET, Esq.,

Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majesties Province of *Massachusetts Bay* in *New England*.

A Proclamation for a General THANKSGIVING.

In Consideration of the many undeserved Blessings, which it hath pleased Almighty GOD of His great Goodness to confer on us in the Course of this Year, more especially, in Preserving the Sacred Person of Our Sovereign Lord the KING, Our most Gracious QUEEN, the Royal Issue, and the rest of the Royal Family, in giving Success to His Majesties Councils, for continuing the PEACE of Europe, in protecting the Government of this Province, and in preserving to us Peace and the Enjoyment of Our most valuable Privileges, Civil & Religious, in granting us so good a Measure of Health, and in giving us such a plentiful HARVEST, and in making our Merchandize and Fishery to prosper, and Defending them from the Violence of merciless Pirates, with manifold other unmerited Favours.—All which lay us under the deepest Obligations of Gratitude & Obedience to our most Bountiful Benefactor.

I Have therefore thought fit with the Advice of His Majesties Council, and at the Desire of the Representatives in the present Session, to Order and Appoint, That Thursday the Seventh of November next, be solemnly Observed as a Day of Public THANKSGIVING throughout this Province, Earnestly Exhorting both Ministers and People in their respective Assemblies to offer up their most Unfeigned THANKS to Our Most Gracious GOD, the Author of all our Blessings, with their Fervent Prayers, That we may Fear the LORD and His Goodness, and walk worthy of Him. And all Servile Labour is Forbidden on the said Day.

Given at the Council Chamber in Boston the Fifteenth day of October 1728. In the Second Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of GOD of Great Britain, France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c. W. BURNET.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor, with the Advice of His Majesties Council,
Josiah Willard Seer.

GOD save the King.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPATMENT, Nov. 30, 1844.

We present an abstract of this report. The regular force consists of eight regiments of infantry, two of artillery, and two of dragoons. Fort Kent in the Madawaska Settlement, has been occupied, and a military post established at Copper Harbor, on a peninsula on the southern shore of Lake Superior. The two Geographical divisions of the army have been reinstated, the Fourth Department and the Ninth are reserved The troops are withdrawn from Florida. The Secretary has visited the Military School at West Point and is satisfied therewith. Vacancies are usually anticipated by attaching the graduates of the Academy to the Army as brevet second Lieutenants, the number of this class is not considered too great. A joint committee of Congress is recommended for visiting West Point. It is recommended that a law be passed by which an officer, after 25 years good and faithful service should be allowed to retire, and be entitled to a section of land and two years furlough on full pay. It is suggested that officers of the line, assigned to staff duties, should receive the pay of staff officers. There is no important port north of Cape Hatteras without sufficient means of defence. A fort on Soller's Point Flats at Baltimore is recommended; the resumption of the work upon Fort Delaware at the Pea Patch, of Fort Calhoun, and the purchase from the State of New York the position upon Staten Island immediately opposite Fort Hamilton. The survey of the Florida Reef and the Tortugas recommend that the first work should be constructed either at the harbor of Key West or the Tortugas Rock. As an auxiliary to the proposed Naval Depot at Memphis, the establishment of a strong fortification is suggested, placed well in advance, so as to overlook not only the vessels navigating the Gulf, but every one doubling Cape Antonia. A small force of engineer troops, one company of sappers and miners, should be organized. The ordinance corps is well organized, and a National Foundry should be established. The proper location for Marine Hospitals on the Western waters, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky, have been chosen. The removal of all restriction from the sale of Mineral lands is urged. The improvement of the Western Rivers and the Lake Harbors, has been prosecuted with great vigor; and the Red River Raft can only be prevented from reformation by continuing the appropriations. It is recommended that the construction of Light Houses upon the Lakes be transferred to the Topographical Corps. A new Territory is recommended, in connection with the extension of Military Forts. The valleys near the head streams of the Arkansas, the Platte or Nebraska, and the Yellow Stone River, contain much rich land.

The Nebraska territory would embrace only our undisputed possessions on this side of the Rocky Mountains. Its boundary line would commence at the mouth of the Kanzas and run up the Missouri river to the mouth of the Running-water river, and would pursue that stream to the head of its Northern branch, and thence due West to the Wind river chain. From this point, turning Southward, the line would continue along the Wind river range, and the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, to the head of the Arkansas; and following that stream to the mouth of the Pawnee Fork, would pass by the heads of the Neosha and Osage rivers, again to the mouth of the Kanzas.

The limits of this territory include the extreme head of navigation of the Arkansas, all the good lines of communication with California, the road from our frontier to the Mexican boundary and Sante Fe, and also an excellent and more direct pass to Oregon, discovered by recent exploration, about 150 miles Southward of the great Santa Pass. In carrying out these views he recommends an appropriation of $100,000 for erecting the military pass from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains.

Contracts have been made for the removal of the Choctaws and the Miamies, and three Commissioners appointed to inquire into the difficulties in the Cherokee nation.

By the estimates of the Indian Bureau for the coming year, a demand will be made upon the Government for the estimated annual appropriation of one million one hundred and ninety-three thousand six hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fourteen cents.

The storm of Thursday night was felt severely along the Coast. At Nantucket several vessels broke from their moorings alongside the wharves, and entangled themselves with another craft; in one or two instances got partly on the wharf; the camels broke their fasts, and jammed the new revenue boat against the wharf injuring her so that she sank.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ The bills of all the Banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received at par on *deposite* by the following Banks, viz:—Atlas, Atlantic, Boston, Eagle, Freemans', Globe, Mechanics', Hamilton, Market, Merchants', North, State, Suffolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Shawmut, Tremont, Traders' Union, and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts all the business relating to country Banks, for the above named Banks

Counterfeit $3 bills on many of the New England Banks are in circulation—Perkins' stereotype plate.

MAINE.

Agricultural, at Brewer, Me....	no sale.
Bang